

## OUR EXCLUSIVE FEATURE

## LET THE PEOPLE KNOW

Outwardly the year moves on in a normal way. Here in my own neighbourhood farmers are planning spring crops and getting ready for the business of farming. The winter's work of wood cutting and odd jobs is about over. What is undone must be left until next winter, for once the round of ploughing and sowing begins there is not time for anything else.

The size of farms in our country varies from the small handful of acres of New England to the thousands of acres of Texas. But my own state of Pennsylvania is good middle country. A farm has a stream or pond, but nearly all have wells. These shallow or surface wells are being replaced by artesian wells. The cost of an artesian well is still too high for the average farmer but he has one if he has no natural supply of water.

## SONS OF THE SOIL

Fifty acres is what is called a family farm. That is a family with a son or two can do all the work and does not need to spend money for labour. The cost of labour is high always whatever the operation, especially so on a farm where cash crops are few and rewards come in a home, food and independence rather than money. Still, the average farmer is nearly always somewhat in debt in spite of himself for the cost of machinery is high too since labour must make machinery. But the Government has various ways of subsidizing farmers at low interest and at least there is no money lender feeding on the soil. A farm family can get along and have food enough.

The farmers who are my neighbours are a conservative group. They are not convinced of the necessity of new farming methods. The topsoil is badly washed from rolling hills but my neighbours are slow to take up the soil erosion control which the government is ready to show them.

They are slow to listen to the county agent whose work it is to tell them of pest control and new seeds. They are distrustful of the "book" farmer, as they call him. When I began to farm some years ago, the neighbours were full of advice against "bookfarming." I found it meant scientific farming. They were against testing herds for disease, for example a disease which is transmitted to human beings in the form of undulant fever. They are compelled by State law to submit their herds to tests for tuberculosis. However, they did not always submit with good grace in spite of compensation for the loss of infected cows. The method the government employs is to allow a certain time for educating farm folk and then pass a law which compels them to beneficial action.

## PEOPLES' LAW

Country people are very independent. A law which they do not like or understand they simply disobey. But Americans are not law-abiding folk anywhere. Perhaps democracy itself is not law-abiding. Laws made and passed people know on statute books. But they obey only laws which prove useful to them after they have tried them. Dead laws remain on the books and no one bothers even to repeal them if they never come to life. The final analysis is that it is always the people who decide whether a law is good or not. If it is not good it is disobeyed by so many people that the police are helpless and control is abandoned. I must add I have never seen a bad law upheld by the practice of the people. Instinctively people use and keep laws which are good for them.

Nothing so infuriates our people as force by police and military to compel them to obey a law of which they disapproved. They then protest violently. The people really rule the United States. They rule negatively rather than positively, perhaps. They rule by revolt and rebellion sometimes against the

very officials they have chosen. But they rule.

## BARRIER OF THE PRESS!

If I should tell you in a few words what our people are I would say they mean well and their basic judgments are right almost on every point where they are informed. We are badly informed. We do not have sources of unbiased news so the only source is to read as many sources as we can. The average man is too busy to read more than one or two sources. He reads the local newspaper, which is always biased, and one monthly digest of some sort, also biased. This is the very well-read average citizen. The farmer neighbours do not read so much. None are therefore informed and understand the present uprisings in India and a good many people are surprised and hurt that Americans received part of the blame in India. I think my neighbours would say in genuine surprise, "what have the folks in India against us? Did we do them any hurt?"

Yes, some tricklings of events in India are coming through to us actually on the front pages of one, two or three large newspapers, but always in fragmentary form so the people do not know why your people are agitated. Perhaps you also do not know we have so many uprisings in our labour circles. We do not know one another.

I ponder the matter of communication between peoples. I still have the time to ponder for snow

and for life. It is our common struggle. We ought not be isolated from one another, we peoples of the earth, for indeed we are of the same stuff.

## THE GREAT SILENCES

What separates us are the great silences, the silences of distance, the silence of ignorance, the silence of distrust. I suppose my farm neighbours here would be considered well-to-do by some standards, yet not one in ten thousand will ever be able to buy a steamer ticket or an airplane ticket to cross the sea to visit you and find out for himself what your country is like. It would not occur to him in the first place to do this. He sees no need to know you. This is because of ignorance. He does not understand that what happens to you happens also to him and everybody. Nor do you know what he is like even that he is ignorant. But because neither you nor he are acquainted there is distrust.

If I could say one thing only before I die, but say it loudly enough so every ear would hear it, it would be; The plain peoples are similar everywhere.

They need not be enemies. When I go to visit my next door neighbor I talk about the same things I used to talk about with my neighbors in China. The father of the family is a farmer, the mother is a farm wife. She makes a little

By Pearl Buck

*The Plain Peoples Are Similar Everywhere - But They Are Separated By The Great Silences... The Silence Of Distance, The Silence Of Ignorance, The Silence Of Distrust...*

lies on the ground outside the window and there is no possibility of ploughing and sowing seeds in the earth. I put a crust of bread on the windowsill for the early robins who look as though they wished themselves back in the warm south.

## INDIAN CHILDREN ARE LOVELY

It has been my great fortune that in the course of my life I had the opportunity to live among the people of more than one country and visit others. Thus, one of the happiest periods in my life was spent in Indian villages, some in the north, some south. I sat in village homes and smiled with women there and somehow understood what they tried to tell me by showing—Alas I do not know enough languages to speak directly wherever I go.

I thought children in Indian villages the loveliest in the world but needing more food and health. I watched potters making bowls, and sat long hours listening and seeing. Something in India sank into my soul. I am one of those who cannot make haste.

To this day India is in me, China is in me, Japan is in me, Java is in me and Burma. The roots are deep because I never forget people I saw in those places.

You are all with me as I look out over the snowy American landscape this day as closely here as the farm families who live in all directions around my present home. I wish I could lead you into these houses and introduce you to people for were you to meet them and to speak to them you would understand one another so well. You would find your problems the same eternal struggle of the average man and woman, the struggle for freedom

extra money by working two days a week in a small factory in our village where garments are made for our working man. She sows on buttons, tests the seams and inspects each garment before it goes out. Their children, two boys and one girl, go to free public school and will continue there five or six years. Probably they will not go beyond that. They do general farming, which means they have a heard of Holstein cows, some chickens and ducks, a pair of geese and a small fruit orchard.

## SMALL TALK—WARM HEARTS

We talk about the village fire department which is a good one, but entirely voluntary. My neighbor belongs to it, and when the siren shrieks for a fire he drops whatever he is doing and goes out to help, put out the fire, to the great excitement and delight of his children, to whom he is at these moments a hero. His wife is also a little proud of him. The Fire Department has put on during the past two years a series of simple entertainment in order to earn money to buy an ambulance. Every village hopes to have an ambulance to take the sick to the nearest hospital. The entertainments are well attended. I went to one, which was a circus. It was not a very good one, but it touched me a good deal, for I saw what happens to old troupers who were once successful. It is pathetic to see aged acrobats trying to perform old tricks, but our villagers were kind and applauded heartily and the children were properly amazed. The end was that we finally made enough to get an ambulance now a new one. Actually it was a big old passenger car which the village garage owner, who is also fire department head, made over into a very handsome ambulance, as good as any other

village can boast.

Such activities bind us together. Seeing our people work in a union together on these projects I realize they would in their simplicity and kindness work with equal energy upon projects which would be worldwide if it was felt the leadership was genuinely by the people.

## "I'D LIKE TO HELP"

Thus, last night as I sat by my neighbor's fireside I took occasion to talk about some homes I had been in on the other sides of the world. We talked of Chinese homes and families and they listened with warm interest to what I said. Then we talked of Indian homes and the people in them and then of the struggles and sorrows of India and the famine which shows so darkly ahead. They listened with ever deepening concern and interest.

"We ought to be told such things," my neighbour exclaimed. "There ought to be some way all of us could know about each other."

His wife put down her sewing. She was mending the baby's little coat. "It seems as if with all our schools we do not get taught the things we need to know," she agreed. They sat thoughtfully and silent, gazing into the fire, thinking, for the first time in their lives perhaps, of people not their own.

"I sure can understand," the man said slowly. "We wouldn't take it if we were them," his wife said. "We'd fight too."

He shook himself impatiently. "If I could do something," he cried. "Why, I'd like to help."

These, my neighbors, are no better, no worse, not different from all plain folk here in our land.

The robin here on my window sill has been joined by a bluebird. It looks as though there might be a quarrel over the bread crust. No, I am wrong. They are going it together. They are both hungry in a cold and snowy world.

(Copyright).

A girl in the bus took her powder puff from her handbag and began powdering her face. Then she took out her lipstick and made up the curves of her lips. Still not content with her appearance, she devoted a little attention to her eyebrows.

This beauty treatment was eventually too much for the conductor, who had been watching her every movement, and he called out: "Any gent. 'ere like to borrow my shaving tackle?"

A scot living in London called at a catsmeat shop one morning and asked that a quantity of meat be put aside for him every day.

Some time later the vendor was surprised when the man rushed in and told him to cancel the order.

"What's the matter?" inquired the butcher. "Is your cat dead?"

"No, no, no," puffed the man, "he's caught a mouse."

"And brothers," said the Negro minister, "don't run around with other men's wives."

At this point a man in the congregation jumped up and snapped his fingers.

After the service the man went round to apologize to the preacher.

"Preacher, Ah'm sorry I made dat commotion in church, but dat sentence just reminded me where I left my umbrella last night."

The young naval rating, carrying a bucket, was making his way along the deck of a rolling destroyer in an Atlantic storm when he was swept overboard.

He had been given up for lost when another wave swept him back again.

An officer hurried up to him. He struggled to his feet, saluted, and said: "Sorry sir, lost the bucket!"





Professor Sundaram, Educational Liaison Officer, addressing the Indian students at International House.

One hundred and seventy-five students selected by the Government of India for studies and training abroad have so far reached America in batches. Every one of these students has a place reserved for him at the best available University for his studies.

Arrangements had been made at the Universities to enable the students to begin their studies as early as September last, but owing to lack of transportation from India they could not arrive in time in the beginning of the academic year.

The problem of securing hotel accommodation these days is extremely difficult, particularly at port towns like New York. Tens of thousands of American soldiers are being brought back from abroad and near-

## Indian Students In Dollar Land

ly all hotels are sold solidly in advance. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Educational Liaison Officer with the Agent General and his staff make arrangements for receiving the students, accommodating them at the port and arranging for further transportation.

### THE LAST PAGE (Continued from Page 22)

At fourteen she goes out swimming unnaturally excited about boys who are going to see her in the bathing costume. At fifteen she looks down upon her mother because she works as a waitress in a restaurant—to support her daughter. At sixteen she elopes and marries a millionaire's son, then gets a divorce and a 10,000-dollar settlement by unblushingly lying about 'the coming baby'. At seventeen she has an 'affair' with her step-father—and finally kills him!

The horrible thing is that Mildred, the mother and Veta the daughter are NOT presented in this picture as two rare psychological specimens of American womanhood. There seems to be no reason—at least none is produced in the picture—why either of them should be regarded as the helpless and pitiable victim of circumstances which could have produced in them a peculiar neurosis. The horrible thing is that the film almost idolizes Mildred and passes no censure on the conduct of Veta. In any society there are a few who are obsessed with the unhealthy desire for clothes, furs, jewels, champagne, or money—just MONEY!—and who are prepared to marry, divorce, have an abortion, steal, lie, or murder to get what they want. But what about a society in which this mad unscrupulous scramble is taken for granted as a normal instinct and get talked about only when it leads to murder—as in the case of Mildred's daughter, Veta?

I am no ascetic or upholder of orthodoxy. I know the soul-killing restrictions of the Indian family system and frustrations and tragedies it causes. I am all for love-marriages. But in the West, it would appear, love is no longer fashionable. It is *de mode*. You must marry for money, for a successful career, for smart society, for a comfortable luxurious home, but *not for love*! You don't marry a man, you marry a fur-coat, you marry a diamond necklace, you marry a swanky car, marry champagne and caviare, you marry an apartment on Fifth Avenue or a mansion on Long island. No longer is even mutual physical attraction, the basic animal instinct of sex, the basis for marriage or 'love-affair'. The clean, healthy, natural though a moral code of the hedonists is not for smart society. The woman who gives herself for pleasure is at least human, however promiscuous she might be. The woman who is

forced to sell her body to feed herself is a victim of economic necessity. But the woman who trades her love and her body for furs and jewels and other such futile trifles can claim neither respect nor sympathy.

The disease is no longer restricted to America or Europe or the West. With the industrial capitalism, it has travelled to India. Our big cities are full of Mildreds and Vetas—the so-called emancipated women who drink and dance and display their bodies not because they like to do it but because these are the hall-marks of society, who flirt with many, but must ultimately marry for money, position, social status—sell themselves to the highest bidder! Slaves! SLAVES!! But they see not the chains that bind them, mistaking them for ultra-modern 'primitive' jewellery!

Mildred and Veta! They are not merely two women. They are the products of an economic and social system that puts material values above human values, 'success' above sincerity, power above brotherhood. They are the symbols of greed and grab—the cancer of individuals and of classes, of nationals and social systems. They are Imperialism and Fascism and Capitalism. They are the spirit of Man the Brute, untamed by love of fellow-men.

The theatrical producer was giving an audition to a man with a new act. Producing a puppy from his pocket, the man placed it on the piano, whereupon the puppy calmly proceeded to play part of one of the operas. "Wonderful!" exclaimed the producer. "I'll give you £200 a week for that."

"But that's not all," said the man producing from another pocket a parrot which, perched on the piano, sang an aria from the opera to the puppy's accompaniment. Almost speechless by now, the producer managed to bring out an offer of "£400 a week for that."

"Er—er," said the man, nervously, "before you decide, I must tell you this act's a bit of a cheat. You see, the parrot can't sing. The puppy's a ventriloquist."



After two or three days in New York the students make their way to respective Universities. Here a group of them are about to board a train at Grand Central Station.

nationalities make their home.

#### ON THE FIRST DAY

On the first day of their arrival representatives of the State Department and local educational institutions and voluntary organizations welcome the students at a small gathering. Each student has to be interviewed separately and instruction is given to each group going to the same centre regarding the facilities available for them at the centre to which they have been assigned. Every student is given a letter of introduction to the Dean of the University and he receives also his rail road ticket from the Travel Agency with details of the itinerary. Bank representatives are present to deliver to each student an advance of \$300.00 as the first instalment of his scholarship amount for immediate expenses on arrival at the University.

To many of the students the most enjoyable of all functions in New York is the Indian luncheon the only Indian restaurant, the Ceylon India Inn. A good many Americans also participate in the luncheon. To many of the students from India who go into the interior of the country this meal is perhaps the last Indian food they will have unless, of course, they are good cooks and can improvise an Indian meal in their own centre.

After this function the students disperse in different directions some as far as the West Coast, to the Universities in California, Washington and Oregon, some to the mid-western centres like Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and some to centres on the Atlantic seaboard.

Thus begins their career of studies in the U.S.A. where they are to study for the next two years or so.

#### WHEN THEY DISEMBARK

At the end of about a month's somewhat trying voyage in a troopship, which does not provide any of the amenities afforded on ocean liners in peacetime, the students disembark. American Red Cross women who meet every one of the troopship with coffee, milk etc., greet these students who are provided with refreshment. Their luggage is collected by the Railway Agencies and transhipped to the rail road stations. The students leave for hotel where accommodation has been reserved for them. A volunteer group of American and Indian students welcome the new arrivals in the hotel lobby and help them to settle down. A programme for their stay in New York is drawn up which includes visits to places like the Rockefeller Centre, the Empire State Building, the Radio City Music Hall, the New York Public Library, Planetarium, Columbia University and the Times Square.

By special arrangement with the Director, Mr. Sundaram, Educational Liaison Officer, holds his meetings with the new students in the spacious hall of International House, the biggest student centre in New York, where students of forty-eight na-

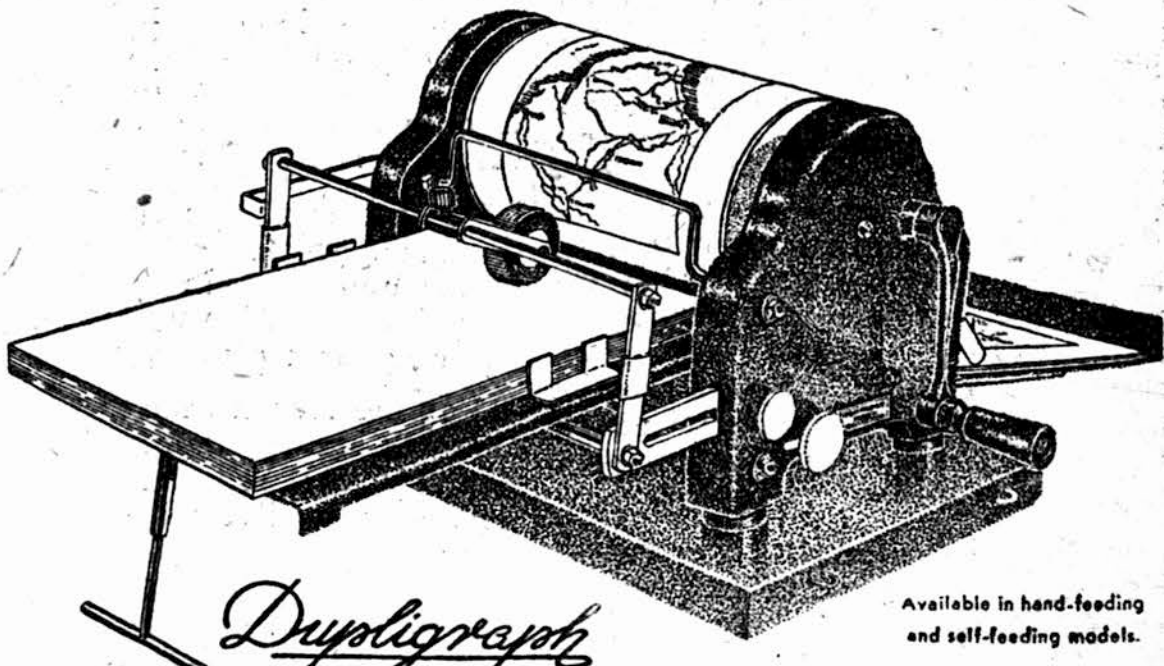
## So Clean & Quick



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# When Rebel Becomes Minister!

## Aneurin Bevan—Britain's Health Minister

The Labour Party has entrusted its arch-rebel with one of the most responsible posts in its administration. It is a daring experiment. Aneurin Bevan is a brilliant and unusual personality. In courage and eloquence he had no equal in his own party in the last Parliament. He has now the chance of proving that he can organise and administer as ably as he criticises and attacks.

Few men combine these two talents, but there have been outstanding instances in British politics. Mr. Churchill started his career as the reckless rebel who assailed the traditions as well as the leadership of the Tory Party and he repeated that performance during the decade which led up to the war.

With Lloyd George there is a closer parallel. Bevan also is a Welshman, with that quickness of imagination and that artist in language which few Anglo-Saxons possess. He too, has wit—a dangerous gift, for Englishmen are apt to distrust a man who jokes often and well. He, too, is a man of the people.

As Minister of Health he will be severely tested. On him it will fall to organise the nation's Medical Service on a new plan, and as if that were not enough, he has to re-house the population of an island where one home in every five has been damaged or destroyed by enemy action.

### Mining Community

To understand why Bevan is a fighter and a man of the Left, one must know something of the South Wales coalfield. Born in 1897, the son of a miner, he himself was working in a pit at the age of thirteen. These Welsh valleys have a social structure like no other in the United Kingdom. Mining is an hereditary trade and sons inherit from fathers the traditions of their long and better struggle with the owners.

The whole population of these villages works in the mines, and apart from the doctor, the parson and the teacher, there is no middle class. The result is that the workers have a sense of community and solidarity which they rarely attain elsewhere.

For a generation this coalfield has been in official language "a depressed area", scourged in the interval between World Wars I-II with mass unemployment. The industry is

technically backward and the miners have been agitating for almost half-a-century for its scientific re-organisation.

Their Socialism is no mere theory, it is a demand for the re-planning, for the common good, of an industry that squanders the rich resources with which Nature endowed these valleys.

Young Bevan soon became a leader in this communal life and had the good fortune to be sent as a student to the Central Labour College, which the South Wales Miners' Federation helped to maintain. Thereafter, he rose rapidly in the service of his Union and was elected to the County Council. In 1929 the miners of Ebb Valley sent him to Parliament and he has sat as their representative ever since. If he was sometimes a lonely and audacious voice in the Commons, he always had behind him the support of the closely-knit democracy of his native valleys.

### A Constructive Plan

As a young Member, Aneurin Bevan soon made his mark in the



Mr. Aneurin Bevan.

cided views, he won attention by his

## By H. N. Brailsford

ANEURIN BEVAN, ONCE THE STORMY PETREL OF BRITISH LABOUR, IS NOW A STAD AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTER OF THE CROWN. REPRESENTING THE WELSH MINING VALLEY OF EBBOW. SINCE 1929. HE HAS EVER BEEN A VERY COLOURFUL FIGURE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. EVEN DURING THE COALITION DAYS HE RETAINED HIS INDIVIDUALITY AND ALONE BAITED CHURCHILL IN ALL HIS GLORY.

House. With his dark Celtic appearance and his pleasant Welsh accent, he stands out in a crowd as a distinctive personality; he talks easily and well, and though he revels in controversy, he makes no enemies. When he spoke in the debates, though he never spared his opponents or muffled his own de-

keen logic and the wide range of his thinking.

These were the years of the Great Slump and in grappling with it, Ramsay MacDonald's Administration, which had to govern without a majority, proved itself timid and resourceless. MacDonald rode his party with a tight rein and had no

liking for young men with ideas of their own. Bevan was one of a little group—John Strachey was another—which produced an able constructive plan for dealing with the rapidly growing unemployment. When it was rejected with contempt, he went into open rebellion, braved the discipline of the Party, but kept the support of his miners and the sympathy of the younger generation.

On the eve of World War II Bevan joined Sir Stafford Cripps in advocating an alliance of all parties of the Left in order to combat the Chamberlain policy of appeasement with united forces. For this unorthodoxy he was for a short time expelled from the Labour Party. But it was during the war that his big opportunity came to him as a brilliant debater in the House.

The Labour Party was often restive under the restraints which the Coalition imposed. Churchill dominated the House, a towering figure, formidable because of his eloquence, his long experience and his unshakable self-confidence. Almost alone, Bevan had the daring to question him and to face him in debate. Sometimes it was the dealings of the Government with Darlan or Badoglio that he criticised, sometimes its handling of labour problems at home.

### Spirit Of Democracy

In these duels, it was not always the Prime Minister who scored. The Party frowned as a rule on these guerilla exploits, but though Bevan made some slips, I think the general feeling was that he helped to keep the spirit of democracy alive, and did good service to the traditions of representative government. Right or wrong, he always was in the Palace of Westminster the spokesman of those mining villages whose toils and privations he had shared as a young man. If he was often a puzzle to his Party, it always respected his courage and ability.

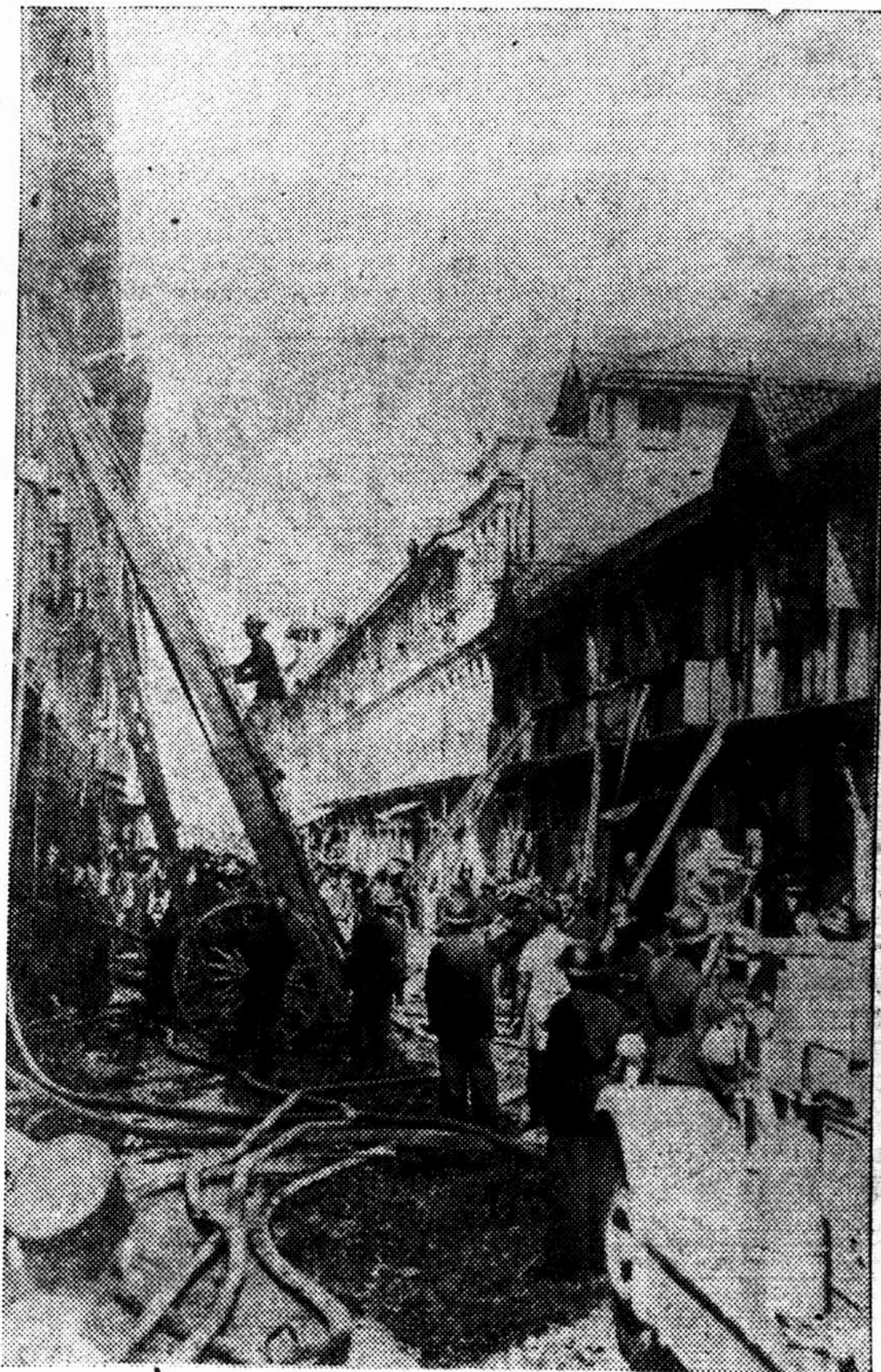
It remains to mention to facts of some importance in Aneurin Bevan's career. His wife is Jennie Lee, herself a miner's daughter, and one of the most popular of the women Members in the new House of Commons. He was, until he took office, the editor of "The Tribune", a Labour Weekly which has won in recent years a considerable position as a maker of opinion. He writes almost as well as he speaks.

## 100 Glorious Years!



Gaily decorated cars paraded through the streets of Bombay on Friday last evening as part of the J. J. Hospital Centenary Celebrations. The cars were taken out by the students and professors in their drive for funds.

## FILM FIRE AT GRANT ROAD



Fire broke out in Arab Lane in the early morning on Saturday the 16th, presumed to be caused by a cylinder burst. Damage is estimated at over a lakh of rupees. The fire was brought under control after a three hour duel by city firemen. There were many casualties, two of which proved fatal. It was the city's third big fire in a week.



# THE STORY OF PLASTICS

BY M. A. AZAM,  
Industrial Chemist And Plastics Engineer

It all started with billiard balls. They were made from ivory which was becoming scarce. In 1868 a U.S. firm—Phellam and Collander Company—declared a prize of £10,000 (or about Rs. 35,000 at the present rate of exchange) for a substitute. This aroused the imagination and aspirations of a 26 year old journeyman printer John Wesley Hyatt, from Albany, New York, resulting in the discovery of Celluloid, the first plastic. During the same period Alexander Parkes of Birmingham was also experimenting with nitro-cellulose compounds to produce 'synthetic horn'. Celluloid sheets, rods and tubes in commercial quantities were not, however, available before 1875.

## BASIC RAW MATERIAL

Cellulose derived from wood or cotton is the basic raw material for Celluloid. Cellulose is treated with nitric and sulphuric acids. Cellulose nitrate thus obtained is kneaded with camphor and the dough-like mass which can be pigmented is made into sheets, rods and tubes which have found innumerable applications. They are used, for example, in making pen and pencil barrels, drawing instruments, tool handles etc.

Celluloid is easily inflammable. To eliminate this undesirable property scientists developed a related compound cellulose acetate. Gradually, other members, such as, Cellulose acetate-butyrates and ethyl cellulose added to the family of cellulose plastics.

The casein plastics were developed in 1897 through the efforts of W. Krusche a printer in Hanover, and Prof. Adolph Spitteler of Prien in Bavaria. They were both trying to produce a hardened and waterproof surface with casein solution treated with formaldehyde. The plastic product was marketed in about 1904. Casein obtained from skim milk is thoroughly kneaded with water, alum and colouring matter and then formed into sheets, rods and tubes by suitable presses and extrusion devices. The formed pieces are then hardened by treatment with formaldehyde.

Casein plastics are widely used

in the manufacture of buttons but their application is limited due to the difficulty in moulding the material and the comparatively high coefficient of water absorption of the finished articles.

## BAKELITE

History was in the making when, in 1871, Bayer had first observed the phenomenon of resin formation resulting from the condensation of phenol with formaldehyde. No particular significance was attached to the dark sticky mass thus obtained. It remained for Dr. Leo Bakeland, a Belgian chemist who lived in Yonkers, New York, to work out in 1909 a satisfactory formulation for phenolic moulding compound known, after his name, as Bakelite. Dr. Bakeland was looking for a substitute for shellac which was in a great demand for the manufacture of phonograph records.

Unfortunately, Bakelite is not suitable for the purpose that led to its discovery as the material cannot be re-melted like shellac; but the potentiality of the new plastic composition was quickly recognised and it soon found many application in the electrical and automotive industries. Now a days, Bakelite of which telephone receivers, switch cups, ash trays etc. are made is known in almost every household. Bakelite has other trade names, such as, Resinox, Durez, Textolite etc.

Because of the inherent characteristics of the chemicals, fillers and other ingredients used in the phenol-formaldehyde (Bakelite) moulding powders, it is not usually possible to get transparent or light colours with them. The most important material chemically related to Bakelite but admitting of a wide assortment of colours including many of the delicate pastel shades is Urea-formaldehyde. As early as 1897 a German chemist had discovered a resinous product from the reaction of urea with formaldehyde but it was not before 1924 that the compound could be commercially developed. By this time, low cost synthetic urea was made available from



The author discussing a plastic mould with Ralph Hemphil founder of the Plastic Institute of U. S. A.

the firm of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G.

## UREA PLASTICS

The foresightedness of H.D. Bennet, President, Toledo Scales Co., Toledo, Ohio, who sponsored several fellow-ship on plastics research at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the pioneering efforts of Dr. John and Dr. Pollack were really responsible for the success of the urea moulding compounds. The history of urea is, in a way, the history of plastics and traced back to 1828 when Wohler, a German scientist synthesized the chemical, the first organic compound from inorganic sources. The ground work for the synthetic industry of organic plastics was thus unwittingly laid.

Urea plastics are popular for scale and radio housings, display units and luminaries for lighting fixtures etc. Some of the popular trade names are Beetle, Plaskon, Formica etc.

The Vinyl plastics became commercially known by 1929. Regnault, in 1838, first observed the formation of a white precipitate when sealed tubes of vinyl chloride were exposed to sunlight. This and similar other phenomena were closely studied by Wislicenus and Claisen. But, as in other cases there was a gap, in this case of about a century, between the test tube and the production plant. Thanks to the works of Dr. F. W. Skirrow, an Englishman and Staudinger, a German who vastly contributed to the development of the vinyl plastics which sell under trade names Vinylite, Koroseal, Vinyon, Saran etc. and are used in transparent wearing apparel, waterproofing fabric, seat covers and the like.

plastics on a large scale. Polymethyl methacrylate is the name of the new plastics—popularly known as Plexiglas, Lucite, Perspex and Diakon. They are noted for their ideal optical properties being crystal clear and very stable in out door exposures. These, as such, are used in bomber noses and aeroplane cockpit housings. They also make attractive displays in cocktail lounges, novelties, jewellery, transparent furniture etc.

## GREAT POPULARITY

All the above plastics fall in two principal categories: namely, the thermoplastic materials which may be softened by heat and remoulded again and again. The Cellulose and the Vinyl plastics including Polystyrene and Acrylic types belong to this group. The phenolic and the Urea plastics are distinguished as thermosetting materials because of their property of being set to an infusible and insoluble solid on the application of heat—imparting to the product a more or less permanent form which cannot be melted again for remoulding. More nearly related to the thermoplastics, though not strictly classified as such, are the Casein plastics.

The number of plastics is legion. Within the brief span of a little over half a century the plastics industry in the U.S.A., alone totalled an output worth over 150 crores of rupees. Before the war, in 1937, the per capita consumption of plastics of the three great plastics producing countries was as follows:

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Great Britain | 1.10 Lb. |
| U.S.A.        | 1.45 "   |
| Germany       | 1.50 "   |

In 1945 the (per capita) consumption in the U.S.A. was about 6 lbs. The plastics industry marches on!



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## INSULATING MEDIA

Polystyrene, a member of the vinyl group of plastics (Trade names: Luston, Styron etc.) was little known in industry before 1938. Although styrene, the monomer is one of the oldest synthetic resins being first produced in 1831. Berthelot in course of his classical researches on pyrolytic reactions during 1866-68 synthesized styrene by the thermal decomposition of ethyl benzene—which method is industrially employed even to this day.

Polystyrene is recognized as an excellent insulating medium for high-frequency radio equipment and similar apparatus where dielectric properties are of primary importance. It has some other highly desirable characteristics such as, lightness, resistance to acid and alkalis, high index of refraction and a pleasing metallic sound. Polystyrene is very popular as a material for hair combs, bottle caps, electrical parts etc.

Acrylic acid was first prepared by Redtenbach in 1843. Otto Rohm and Bauer of Germany investigated into the commercial possibilities of a resin based on this compound.

In 1927 Bauer's method was successfully employed to produce a quantity of methyl acrylate resin. By 1931-32 the Rohm and Hass Company began production of the

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# WHITHER STALIN?

New York (By Cable). Stalin will get whatever he wants in Iran. The reason is simple: in Iran, both the British and the Americans will do nothing to stop him except issue protests.

Once Stalin was stopped in Iran. In 1921, Stalin and his Georgian Communist friend Ordjonekidze secretly sent arms and Red soldiers into North Persia to set up a Soviet Republic in the province of Ghilan which now, together with Azerbaijan, is again under Russian occupation. Feodor Rothstein was the then Soviet Ambassador in Teheran and complained to Lenin against Stalin's acts. Lenin recalled the Soviet troops and reprimanded Stalin. I told the details of this episode in my "Men and Politics" autobiography published in 1940.

Today, there is no one in Russia who can reprimand Stalin.

## LENIN'S WAY—AND STALIN'S!

Lenin gave back to Persia her oil and other concessions which the Czar extorted from the Shah. He gave back to China the special privileges and advantages which Russia in common with other imperialist powers squeezed from China in Manchuria, Korea and elsewhere. He gave Afghanistan the piece of the territory it wanted. He befriended Turkey.

Lenin thus built up an enormous moral capital in Asia for the Bolshevik revolution. Stalin is fast squandering that accumulated wealth.

The most concrete of Stalin's anti-Asiatic acts is the looting of Manchuria and part of China—a friendly nation; this looting has been officially admitted by Moscow and excused on the ground that it was Japanese machinery which the Russians were taking. It aroused deep resentment throughout China and threatens the unity of the pact negotiated with General George Marshall's assistance between Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists.

No less concrete and flagrant is Stalin's violation of the Soviet Treaty which required Moscow to evacuate Iran on March 2, 1946. Soviet troops are still in Iran. At Teheran

on December 1, 1943, Stalin himself together with the late President Roosevelt and former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill affixed his signature to a document which said that the "Governments of the United States of America, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom are at one with the Government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran."

## BLOW TO UNO

Stalin has broken his word. The helplessness of Iran in the face of the Soviet aggression and the unilateral treaty infringement is a blow to the United Nations Organization for this was just what the League of Nations did; it did nothing about the aggression and scrapping of international agreements; that is how the second world war came.

year, the Kurds in Iraq revolted. When the movement was suppressed, the leaders fled to Iran. Iraq and Turkey were alarmed. General Nuri Asdashasaid, Chief Delegate of Iraq, is at present in Ankara negotiating a friendship pact. He said for publication the other day that the talks were making progress.

These countries hang together. The Japanese seizure of Manchuria in 1931 led to the invasion of China Proper. Hitler's occupation of Austria undermined Czechoslovakia and was a prelude to the attack on Poland. Even more so in Asia, the collapse of one small country makes the next ripe for plucking.

## TIME RUNNING OUT

I am making no predictions. Russia may not invade Turkey. But

had made definite plans to send a large fleet into the Eastern Mediterranean. It would have been a "routine" cruise. But perhaps Stalin would by chance hear about it and say, "Do they mean me?" What was the idea of the cruise? Now it has been cancelled; somebody high in Washington felt that the Kremlin might be offended.

This illumines the dilemma: on the one hand, top American officials sense the necessity of doing something about Turkey; on the other, they hesitate and do not do it.

Meanwhile, time may be running out: maybe. But what a terrible responsibility this maybe represents. A feeling of the measures needed but cannot be adopted deepens frustration and enhances alarm in the highest circles.

## MENDING BROKEN BRIDGES

Churchill's proposals for closer military collaboration between Britain and the U. S. met with varied response; it has been rejected by many. Yet, there can be no doubt that if the international situation remains at its present tension, America and England will mend their broken military bridges in many parts of the world and do it together. The Russia-Iran-Turkey complex is a powerful argument in the hands of those who advocate more armament peace time military conscription, atomic bomb secrecy and talk tough to Russia policy. Others will say don't talk tough until the American Army has been reinforced in Germany and Italy and until the present mood of the psychological and military demobilization has passed.

The watchword in Washington and London is caution. That suggests how grave the crisis is.

(COPYRIGHT)

By Louis Fischer

## Crisis In The Near East—High Road To World War III?

At the UNO both Britain and the U. S. were confronted with an equally grave problem pertaining to Turkey. The Soviet Government officially demanded the cession of the Turkish province of Kars and Ardahan. At the Big Three Conference at Potsdam in July 1945 Stalin said that Russia wanted to erect a "fortress inside the Straits" near Constantinople. President Truman and Winston Churchill replied that they were ready to change the Montreux Convention of 1936 which established the present regime in the Straits and keep the Straits open to all ships in war-time and peace-time. But Stalin insisted on the "fortress."

Now Soviet troops are on the move in Iran. Nobody knows their destination. One hears stories of an impending uprising of the Kurd tribes. The Kurds live in Soviet Caucasus, Iran and Turkey; they number about five million. Last

it is at least possible that she will. If she did, we would be on the high road to a third World War.

Is there nothing that can be done to prevent this serious peril? Must the world wait idly by and watch until it happens? By the time the Russians and the Turks are actually fighting, it will be very late. The task of statesmanship is to act before the black clouds break.

A United Nations Organization meeting in New York is meeting on March 25. Iran will be discussed. Will Turkey be discussed?

The matters are delicate. Officially, nothing has occurred. Russia has not attacked Turkey. Any suggestion that Russia entertains sinister designs on the Turks would offend Moscow and both Washington and London hope to refrain from offending Moscow.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

### COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

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- (a) Laboratory fittings etc.
- (b) Electrical works.
- (c) Sanitary works and water supply etc.

Bills of Quantities, Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained from the Architects, Messrs. Ballardie, Thompson and Matthews, F.F.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architects, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 10/-. Drawings may be seen at the offices of the Architects any day during working hours. No copies of drawings will be supplied to tenderers.

Tenders are to be delivered in triplicate under seal at the office of the Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research The Mall, Delhi, by the 8th of April, 1946 and will be opened at 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta in the presence of the Officer-in-charge of the Institute at 12 noon on the 15th April 1946.

Firms desiring to tender must deposit with the Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Delhi for (a) Rs. 500/-, (b) Rs. 1,500/-, (c) Rs. 1,500/- by bank draft, along with their tenders. This deposit will be refunded to contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning reasons for the same. 7169

### "PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF SALVAGED STORES"

A PUBLIC AUCTION SALE will be held at the Salvage Sub-Depot, Kamptee, on March 30, 1946, commencing at 10-30 a.m. promptly. Highest bid will be subject to the approval of the Disposals Officer supervising the sale. Other conditions of the sale will be announced at the commencement of the sale. Government reserve the right to withdraw any articles upto the time of acceptance of bids.

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covering an area of 6411 Bighas 15 Cottahs and 13 Chittacks of land made up of 1268 Bighas 0 Cottahs and 9 Chittacks in MOUZA ASANBONI and 5143 Bighas 15 Cottahs and 4 Chittacks in MOUZA KHOKRO both in Pergana Barabhum, Police Stations Chandil and Patamda respectively in the Sadar Sub-Division of Manbhum and consisting of

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N.B.—Full particulars are to be found in the Auction Sale Handbill, a copy of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

For inspection of the Title Deeds and the plan of the property mentioned above intending purchasers should apply to Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co., Solicitors at No. 32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

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## If League Is By-Passed

### Jinnah's Threat To Cabinet Mission

LAHORE, March 22. (A.P.I.): "We are determined to establish Pakistan by negotiations, peacefully if possible, but if necessary we are prepared to shed our blood, if that is going to be the test and fire through which we are required to go," said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League in a Pakistan Day message to the Muslims of India. Mr. Jinnah adds that the recent elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures show that more than 90 per cent Muslim votes were cast in favour of Pakistan. The difference between the Hindus and Muslims in religious and social outlook, in historic tradition and culture which necessitated Pakistan was recognised by the British even as early as 1940, as was evidenced by the statement of Mr. Amery, the then Secretary of State for India.

Discussing the much debated point of 'veto' Mr. Jinnah adds, "Agreement is indeed the foundation of all Governments of all true democracy. Decision by a majority is not so much of the essence of democracy as a practical convenience. Agreement means not 'veto' by any elements but compromise, and willingness to compromise in India is an essential test of the sense of responsibility on which free Governments must be based."

Mr. Jinnah concludes by saying "that if the Muslim League is by-passed by the British Cabinet Mission the Muslims would resist by all possible means any attempt at dictation or imposition by the British Government."

### Purse Of Rs. 16,000 For League Chief

LAHORE, March 22 (A.P.I.) A purse of Rs. 16,000 was presented to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League by the Punjab Muslim Chamber of Commerce today.



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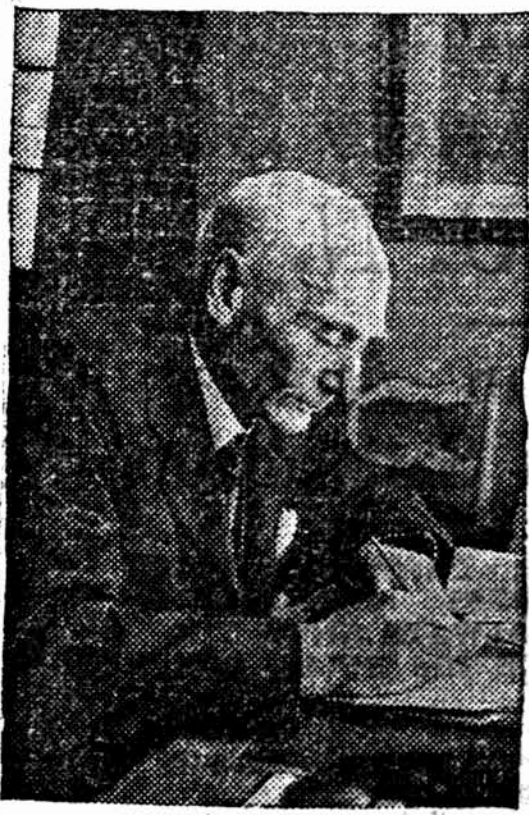
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# CABINET MISSION IN KARACHI

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*India's Sovereign Dignity Will Not  
Be Impaired, Assures  
Pethick-Lawrence*



Lord Pethick-Lawrence



A. V. Alexander

KARACHI, March 23. (A.P.I.): LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, AND SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, AND PARTY LANDED AT MAURIPUR AIRPORT, KARACHI, AT 6-15 P.M. (I.S.T.) THIS EVENING.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty, and party arrived in a B. O. A. C. Dakota at 10-15 p.m. He was met at the airport by Major D. M. Smyth and Mr. Farouki, Military Secretary and Secretary respectively to the Governor. Mr. Alexander drove straight to Government House.

The British Cabinet Mission comes to India exactly four years after the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps who landed in Karachi on March 23, 1942.

On alighting from the British Overseas Airways Corporation's York, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, and Sir Stafford Cripps were greeted by His Excellency Sir Francis Mudie, Governor of Sind. Both of them looked fresh and were wearing light grey flannel. High military, naval and air force officials were also present at the airport.

The Secretary of State for India, was introduced to the Sind Premier, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, and Mr. Misquita, Mayor of Karachi. Undeterred by the rigours of the journey, Lord Pethick-Lawrence and

Pethick Lawrence, and said that a fuller statement will be made at Delhi at the Press conference on Monday next.

Sir Stafford Cripps then replied to a barrage of questions. He said it was not true that a draft treaty of alliance between Britain and India was already discussed between Indian leaders and the British Government. "We have just come and we have come with an open mind. We are here to investigate and enquire all about that".

Asked about their views on Pakistan, Sir Stafford Cripps again emphasised that they had come with an open mind. "We have not come with any set views. We are here to investigate and enquire about".

## GOING FORWARD

Questioned if the Cripps Proposals formed the basis of the present negotiations, Sir Stafford said: "We are not going backward. We are going forward".

As regards the possible duration of their stay, Sir Stafford remarked: "We have not decided about it. We ourselves do not know, but we shall return only when our work is over". Sir Stafford said that they had not

come to adjudicate between rival claims in India but to find out the means for the transfer of power to Indian hands.

Sir Stafford Cripps expressing satisfaction at the reception given to the statement on India of Mr. Attlee, British Prime Minister, said that it had the support of all the sections of the British Parliament and people. They would prefer not to say anything more at present, concluded Sir Stafford.

## PICKETS ALONG THE ROUTE

Lord Pethick-Lawrence was accompanied by Sir William Croft, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Mr. F. F. Turnbull, Private Secretary, Mr. A. H. Joyce, Publicity Adviser, Col. Fraser and Mr. E. W. R. Lumby.

Sir Stafford's party included Major Wyatt, Major Short and Mr. G. B. Blaker.

Mr. T. L. Crosthwait, a special officer attached to the mission, met the Ministers at the airport.

The party drove to Government House where they are spending the night before continuing their journey to Delhi tomorrow morning at 8.40.

The entire route from the airport to Government House was lined with armed R. A. F. pickets and policemen. Questioned about a Press report that the Cabinet Mission would seek India's support against Soviet threat and would seek alliance with India for security measures by Britain in North-West India, Sir Stafford said that the report was absurd.

Winding up the Press conference Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps emphasised once again their determination to succeed.

Mr. A. V. Alexander told the "Associated Press of India" that though he had a comfortable journey he felt rather tired to see Pressmen. Mr. Alexander's party included Mr. F. W. Mottershead and Miss Booker.

## Sinha Asked To Form Ministry

PATNA, March 23. (A.P.I.): Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha, former Prime Minister, has been requested by His Excellency the Governor to form a ministry in Bihar. The ministry is expected to assume office on April 2.

Mr. Sinha, who was elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Bihar Legislature yesterday, met His Excellency on invitation at Government House this afternoon, the talk lasting about 90 minutes.

Mr. Sinha, it is understood, told His Excellency that he would be in a position to submit the names of the ministry by March 30. This will be done, it is further understood after the matter has been discussed by the Provincial Congress leaders with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, when he comes here on March 27. The number of ministers to be appointed will also be decided in consultation with him.

Maulana Azad is also expected to meet His Excellency, Sir Thomas Rutherford, when he comes here.

Mr. Sinha on his return from Government House was asked by Pressmen whether he discussed with His Excellency the prospects of forming a Coalition Government. Mr. Sinha declined to answer the question and said that he talked with His Excellency on various matters covering all departments of the administration, the talks being entirely cordial.

He replied in the negative to a question whether he asked for an assurance from His Excellency on the relations between the Governor and the Ministry such as was done during the formation of the last ministry.

Mr. Sinha then proceeded to Sadaqat Ashram, the headquarters of the Bihar Provincial Congress to apprise Dr. Rajendra Prasad of his talks with the Governor.



Sir Stafford Cripps

Sir Stafford Cripps met a group of pressmen and answered a number of questions ranging from Pakistan to the Soviet threat.

## GREETINGS TO INDIA

In a statement Lord Pethick-Lawrence said: "As my colleagues and I set foot on the soil of India, we bring to the people of this country, on behalf of the British Government and of the British people, a message of cordial friendship and goodwill. We are convinced that India is on the threshold of a very great future when in the exercise of her freedom she will stand for the preservation of civilisation in the East, and bring her great influence to bear in the counsels of the nations."

"We have come but with one purpose in view. It is, in conjunction with Lord Wavell, to discuss with the leaders of India and her elected representatives how best to speed the fulfilment of your aspirations, to take full control of your own affairs and thus enable us to complete the transfer of responsibility with pride and honour to ourselves."

## DIGNITY TO REMAIN INTACT

The British Government and the British people desire, without reservation, to consummate the promises and pledges that have been made, and we can assure you that in our negotiations we shall not seek to provide for anything that is incompatible in any way to the sovereign dignity of India.

"We have, then, with all our Indian associates, the common objective for the achievement of which all our energies will be devoted in the coming weeks. The precise road towards the final structure of India's independence is not yet clear, but let the vision of it inspire us all in our renewed efforts to find the path of co-operation. I am confident we shall face our task together in faith and with determination to succeed."

## CRIPPS AGREEES

Sir Stafford Cripps identified himself with the observations of Lord

## HOPES AND FEARS IN DELHI

*Will History Repeat Itself  
With Vengeance Or . . . ?*

(From Our Correspondent)

## NEW DELHI, March 23

On the eve of the Cabinet Mission's arrival New Delhi has tense atmosphere—of hopes and fears. Lobby anticipations are that as an earnest of its good faith the Mission will endeavour to set up a reconstituted Central Executive by the middle of April. Pakistan as already indicated, will be the first hurdle the Mission shall have to overcome and an early statement on this issue could safely be anticipated.

Sir S. Cripps' declaration, it will be recalled, has conceded the principle of self-determination to a large extent. The Mission will meet Pressmen, Executive Councillors and Governors, before it commences its talks with political leaders on April 1.

Although a large number of people has been invited the real negotiations will be between the Mission, Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah, with Dr. Ambedkar,

Master Tara Singh, and the Nawab of Bhopal thrown in between.

## THEN AND NOW

There is a number of similarities between the Cripps and Cabinet Missions' visit to India. Sir S. Cripps reached Delhi on March 23, 1942. The Mission will arrive in Karachi the same day, four years later.

Sir S. Cripps came with a "take-it-or-leave-it" offer. The Mission is arriving with no offer but to settle the final details of the Transfer of Power to India. Sir S. Cripps carried on negotiations independently of the Viceroy, the Mission shall have Lord Wavell as one of the party to negotiations. The Cripps proposals were based on the agreement of the Congress and League and other parties. The Mission is coming out with instructions that no minority shall be allowed to veto progress. Unlike Sir S. Cripps the Cabinet Mission shall address a press conference in a room in the Council House.

It is a strange coincidence that Sir S. Cripps announced failure of his Mission in the Information Member's office room.

In the same room the ill-fated Wavell Plan was announced, so also the Second Wavell Plan!

## LATEST COMMERCIAL

### COTTON (MAY)

New York, March 23

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Previous closing | 26.93 |
| To-day's opening | 26.95 |
| Difference       | +02   |
| To-day's closing | 27.02 |
| Difference       | +09   |

## City Election Meeting Abandoned

*Stones And Soda-Water Bottles Hurlled: 25 Injured*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In connection with the election on 25th instant (Monday) for a seat reserved for the Bombay Textile Workers' Labour Constituency, a meeting was held this evening near the Colaba Land Mills, under the auspices of the Lalbavta (Red Flag) Kamgar Union.

Just as the proceedings commenced it was evident a section of the audience was in no mood to listen to speech, but was intent on making mischief. Stones were pelted and soda-water bottles were freely flung all round.

About 25 persons were injured, and six of them were removed to the hospital.

As the uproar did not subside, and the situation seemed to be getting out of hand the meeting had to be abandoned.



# No Briton Prepared To Support Pakistan

## Even Beverley Nichols Fails Abbas Ali At Last Moment

### FEARS HECKLING AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE MEETING UNDER LEAGUE AUSPICES

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 23: "Pakistan House", which is a glorified boarding house consisting of three rooms in a Bloomsbury basement, may lose its only carpet in the next few days if the litigation that is pending so decides.

A Bombay Khoja gentleman has sent a letter through his solicitors to Mr. Mohamed Abbas Ali, President, All-India Muslim League, London Branch for immediate return to him of his carpet, bed and bedsheet used by "Pakistan House", which the President claims, belongs to "Pakistan House". The matter is likely to come up before the Court next fortnight.

Mr. Abbas Ali has another worry on his mind. A Muslim pedlar from East End wanted a passport. Mr. Abbas Ali, ignorant of the legal position, endorsed the application as President, All-India Muslim League. A police officer interviewed Mr. Abbas Ali and challenged his right to endorse such an application.

**ERSTWHILE COLLEAGUE FAILS**  
In midst of these worries Mr. Abbas Ali found time to see Beverley Nichols at the Garrick Club to urge him to appear at Trafalgar Square in support of Pakistan. When Beverley Nichols got detailed information regarding the object of the meeting, he changed his mind, decided against appearing at any public demonstration, packed his bag and returned to Paris.

But Mr. Nichols' parting advice to Mr. Abbas Ali was to abandon the public demonstration as there would be "a great deal of heckling which will not help the cause of Pakistan." Beverley Nichols felt that Mr. Abbas Ali should ask the B.B.C. to invite him to speak through its mike on "Pakistan Day", but an official of the B. B. C. politely hinted to Mr. Abbas Ali that such a request would be turned down.

#### MATTER OF COURTESY

Mrs. Muriel Nichols, who has agreed to take the Chair at the demonstration this afternoon, made it clear to Mr. Abbas Ali and a Muslim journalist representing the "Morning News" who are mainly responsible for organising the demonstration, that she was doing so as a matter of courtesy. She remembered with warmth the great hospitality shown her by leaders of the Muslim League during her sojourn in India where, she said, she had observed complete impartiality in her approach to the various political parties and groups. She desired, she added, to continue that policy in approaching the Indian problem, and as such she would not

either support or oppose Mr. Jinnah's scheme of Pakistan this afternoon.

Mrs. Nichol told your correspondent: "My understanding with the organisers of the demonstration is clear, namely, I shall speak only on the non-political aspect of the Indian question. They have accepted my condition."

#### HE WILL SPEAK ON WORLD LANGUAGE

The other speaker this afternoon is expected to be Mr. Collins Evans, a born Jew, who became a Christian later and now is converted to Islam. He is managing clerk of a firm called the Islamic Press on whose board of directors there are two Muslims. Mr. Evans thinks that the world's worries are due mainly to the non-existence of an international language. He will, therefore, take opportunity to emphasise this afternoon the necessity of replacing Arabic with Esperanto.

The proceedings will begin with the singing by Miss Ahmed (of Calcutta) of the "National Anthem of the Muslim League."

Mr. Abbas Ali came to Britain in January, 1945, as a law student but his tutors complain he has not yet finished Roman Law. He claims that his branch has a membership of 1,000 Mussalmans in London. His rival organisation disputes the claim.

## Truman Always Knew Stalin Had Faith In U. N. O.

### Churchill Mum: Persian Ambassador To U. S. Expresses Satisfaction

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23. (REUTER): PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN WAS TODAY QUOTED BY HIS PRESS SECRETARY, MR. CHARLES ROSS, AS SAYING THAT HE ALWAYS KNEW THAT GENERALISSIMO STALIN INTENDED TO PLACE HIS FULL CONFIDENCE AND SUPPORT BEHIND THE U. N. O.

The A. P. A. adds: Mr. Ross said that President Truman's reaction to M. Stalin's interview was that the President had always known that was exactly the way M. Stalin felt.

#### LONDON GRATIFIED

LONDON, March 23. (A.P.A.): Generalissimo Joseph Stalin's answers to questions of Associated Press of America staff correspondent, Eddy Gilmore were studied with intense interest here on Friday night and the first reaction was one of gratification.

While the Foreign Office and other official sources declined to comment, general opinion of those who watch the international situation closely was that Stalin had eased the prevailing tension somewhat by expressing faith in the United Nations and in discounting talk of possible war.

#### CHURCHILL HAS NOTHING TO COMMENT.

NEW YORK, March 23. (A.P.A.): Among reports of world reaction to the interview received here was one from aboard the liner "Queen Mary" saying Winston Churchill replied, "No comment" when asked what he thought of the Soviet statement.

In Washington, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Tom Connally said he was highly gratified at Stalin's views which are in entire

harmony with the purpose of the United Nations.

House Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Col. E. A. Tamm declared, "We will never have war if Russia and all nations follow the advice given by Stalin."

Reports from Paris said the French Foreign Ministry declined to comment. One of the few Paris morning papers commenting editorially was the mildly leftist "Resistance", which pointed out Stalin had not answered the London and Washington notes on Iran but took time to answer the Associated Press of America.

#### PERSIAN REACTION

WASHINGTON, (Reuter): Satisfaction at Generalissimo Stalin's statement on the U. N. O. and "the international situation", was expressed here by Dr. Hussein Ala, Persian Ambassador in Washington.

Only a few hours before leaving Washington for New York yesterday Dr. Ala said that he was ready to report to the Security Council—as requested by the United States Government—on the negotiations between the Russian and Persian representatives since the Council's London discussions in January.

Dr. Ala added: "Persia is willing to give all the information in her power".

## France Will Try For Third Time

### Bringing Spanish Issue Before Security Council

LONDON March 23. (Reuter): The Paris Radio stated that, following the report on the Spanish question made by M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, the French Government has decided not to accept as final the replies it received from the British and American Governments to its second note on the Franco regime in Spain.

M. Bidault will raise the matter again and insist that it be reconsidered by the two Governments, the radio said.

The Cabinet has approved the text of a new (third) note submitted by him and which will be forwarded to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Since the Soviet Government has agreed to the French proposal to submit the Spanish question to the Security Council, the French Government will keep Moscow informed its negotiations with Britain and America, the radio added.

#### OVER MILLION TONS OF WHEAT FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, March 23. (U.P.I.): Mr. B. R. Sen, Food Secretary, at a press conference today stated that while no definite allotments of wheat or rice had yet been made by the Combined Food Board, indications were that during the first half of 1946 about 1,500,000 tons of wheat and maize and 1,500,000 tons of rice were likely to be shipped to India. This quantity of rice was in addition to 75,000 tons already received from Burma.

Mr. Sen further stated that the Government of India had gratefully accepted the gift of the New Zealand Government, of 23,088 pounds of malted milk, 1,12,146 pounds of U. S. A. service biscuits.

peoples of the world with which the European nations will have to deal is one unit. That is what I believe," she underlined.

Mrs. Naidu concluding declared, "It is, therefore, the duty of Britain not only in her own interests but in the interests of a reconstructed Europe to take a far-sighted view of the future and to fulfil her initial task in ensuring Asiatic fellowship and friendship by not withholding any longer from India her birthright of freedom which will be not a gift to India but the restoration of what is her own".

## INDIANS HAVE REACHED CLIMAX OF PATIENCE

### British Mission Represents Last Psychological Moment, Warns Sarojini Naidu

NEW DELHI, March 23. (A.P.I.).

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the only woman member of the Congress Working Committee, today declared to me that the people of India had reached the climax of their patience and that the present British Cabinet Mission represented "the last psychological moment" to ensure the friendship of Britain and India in the future.

writes Fraser Wighton, "Reuters"

political correspondent.

Mrs. Naidu in the course of an exclusive interview said, "I hope the urgency of the situation has been, if not fully, at least partially recognised by the people of England. As far as the Congress was concerned, the leaders were approaching the Ministers with a completely open mind."

Mrs. Naidu said that Congress leaders were willing and anxious to co-operate in exploring every possible avenue of adjustment and settlement "without", she underlined, "deviating by a hair's breadth from their ideal of complete independence. Within the framework of independence naturally they will consider all reasonable proposals for the transfer of power and for the machinery which has to be set up in connection with a constitutional settlement."

She warned that this would not be an easy period either for the British Ministers or those who represented the Congress or other political parties. "There will be currents and cross-currents of opposition to a settlement," she affirmed.

Mrs. Naidu expected opposition from the Muslim League and "very naturally on the part of those whose vested interests in India, both commercial and official, are challenged by the proposed transfer of power."

"A free India," she said, "would like to choose Britain among her friends if that is possible, but this is the last psychological moment and opportunity to ensure that friendship." Mrs. Naidu added that if that opportunity were lost she feared—feared because feeling was high to-day in India to the point of revolution over the too-long delayed recognition of the right of India to be independent—a younger generation might well refuse to consider even the possibility of amicable relationships whether cultural or commercial.

"The independence of India is undoubtedly the very basis of all freedom of Asia and Africa," Mrs. Naidu told me, adding that so long as India continued to be held against her will by an iron chain there could be no guarantee of peace in the world. "Asia is awake," she asserted, "and Africa is awakening. There is a certainty of a federation of the coloured

## KEY TO PROGRESS

It is impossible to prevent unforeseen calamities like Fire, Earthquake, Riots and various other mishaps, but they can be rendered harmless by covering the enterprise with suitable insurances.

### REMEMBER

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Chairman.

P. P. GUPTA,  
Secretary.



## CITY AND SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 6, 2002.  
Muslim: Raol-ul-Akher 19, 1365.  
Parsi: Meher 22, 1315.  
Sunrise: 6-41 a.m. Sunset: 6-51 p.m.  
High tide: 02.58, 16.07.  
Low tide: 09.16, 21.48.

## Today's Engagements

MARATTA MANDIR: Annual general meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge near Opera House, at 4 p.m., to-day (Sunday). H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior presiding.

BANSWARA STATE PEOPLE'S MEETING: Public Meeting of the Banswara State People, at 6 p.m., to-day (Sunday), at the Grain and Seeds Association Trading Hall, Kalbadevi Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Dreams—Psychic and Netic", at 6.15 p.m., to-day (Sunday), at Jehangir Wadia Building Opp. Flora Fountain.

KARNATAK SANGHA BOMBAY: Under the auspices of the study circle, Karnatak Sangha, a symposium has been arranged on "Eye" at Sanzgiri Sadan Girgaum, at 6 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY NORTH AND SUBURBAN SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 9.30 a.m., to-day (Sunday), at C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar, to consider the primary teachers' Strike and the new syllabus for Matriculation.

THE FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION: Film show by U. S. Information Service at the King George English School, Dadar, at 7.30 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

SOCIETY OF NOSSA SENHORA DA PIEDADE DABUL: The ceremony of blessing and laying a corner stone of the proposed new building on the vacant plot adjoining the society's asylum, Horta Baixa will take place, at 5-30 p.m., to-day (Sunday). The Archbishop of Bombay and the Mayor of Bombay will perform the ceremonies.

GANDHARVA SANGEET MANDAL: Musical concert by Pandit Omgar Nath Thakur, at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, at 9-30 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Programme of instrumental music, "Vichitra Veena" by Ustad Abdul Aziz Khan, Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Santa Cruz, at 8-30 a.m., to-day (Sunday).

INDIAN MUSIC AT SIR P. M. GARDENS: From 5.30 to 7.30 p.m., to-day (Sunday), by Sangitratna Tantalwar Ebrahim M. Dattoobhoy.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS: Band at the Victoria Gardens from 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m., to-day (Sunday), by Arcadian Band.

THE YOUTHS' ART AND CULTURE CIRCLE: Lecture on "Art and Meditation" by Sri Anagarika Govinda, at 5 p.m., at Green's Hotel, Sri K. M. Munshi will preside.

ARYA PARISHAD: A conference of all Aryasamaj of Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day (Sunday), at Gujrat Hindu today at Vithalbhai Patel Sri Mandal Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Aryasamaj in Bombay city and pro. Vince.

VILE PARLE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The Election of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee will be held on April 10, 1946. Those Congress members who wish to contest the election should send their applications on or before March 27. There are twenty seats to be filled.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Shri Nitaldasji Bhaktishastri of Gaudiya Mission will explain Srimad Bhagavatam at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, Kalyandas Building in English, at 6 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SA. BHA: Musical Concert by Tan. Jore Sri Lakshminarayana Bhagavathar (Vocal) accompanied by Tiruvallangadu Sri Sundaresa Iyer, Violin and Palghat Sri Krishnamani, Mridangam, to-day (Sunday), at 4-25 p.m. (S. T.), at the South Indian Education Society's High School Hall, Matunga.

## Address To Bombay's Mayor

Under the joint auspices of the Catholic Gymkhana, the Associação Goana de Mutuo Auxilio, Ltd. and the Instituto Luso-Indiano, an Address will be presented to Dr. Jos. Albas D'Souza on the eve of the retirement as Mayor of Bombay, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), to-day (Sunday), at Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 24.  
BOMBAY—1.  
244 m. (1231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Hafiz Ali Khan (Sarod) 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 Gunial Desai and Party (Garba) 9.30 Shanta Apte (Vocal) 11.0 Music from Film 11.30 Hafiz Ali Khan (Sarod) 12.0 Roshanara Begum.  
12.45 p.m. News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Azmat Husain Khan 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4.20 Gammat Jammatt (M) 5.0 Hafiz Ali Khan (Sarod) 5.15 Folk Songs of Gujarat 5.45 Film Dhun on Clarinet 5.55 Locals 6.0 Kavita Vachan (G) 6.15 Avinash Vyas 6.20 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 V. D. Amalkar 7.0 "Bar Dikhawa" 7.30 B. V. Jadhav (Vocal) 8.0 Air Trio 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Meet Thorold Dickinson 9.0 News (H) 9.15 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Books I have been Reading 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

## GANDHIJI TO STAY WITH CITY HARIJANS

## Expected In Bombay On March 30

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gandhiji, when he visits the city next, would like to stay in some Harijan localities, it is reliably learnt.

Officials of the B. P. C. C. visited some of the Harijan localities in order to find a suitable place for his stay.

Gandhiji is coming to Bombay on March 30 and will preside over a public meeting next day when protests will be made against the injustices done to the Indians in South Africa.

## WORKERS ASKED TO VOTE FOR NURIE

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., has issued the following appeal to the voters of the Bombay Textile Labour Constituency:

To-morrow (Monday) the voters of the Bombay Textile Labour Constituency, who are spread all over the City and its Suburbs, will go to the polls to elect their representative to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Congress has nominated Mr. M. Y. Nurie as its official candidate for the Bombay Textile Labour Constituency. It is the duty of every voter in this Constituency to give his vote to Mr. Nurie by putting a "X" against his name. His symbol is Tiger.

On behalf of the Congress, I therefore appeal to the workers to vote for the Congress candidate and give one more demonstration of their determination to fight for freedom under the National Flag.

## CITY MUSLIMS URGED TO SUPPORT LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to the Muslims of Bombay to support the Muslim League candidates in the coming elections was voiced by Maulana Jamal Mian, Joint Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, at Kaiser Bagh to-night. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar presided.

Maulana Jamal Mian was speaking at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League in observance of "Pakistan Day".

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, explaining the importance of Pakistan Day, said that it was greater this year because they were fighting the present elections on the issue of Pakistan.

## BAN ON "BHOYE PATRIKAS"

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued an order forbidding any one to prepare, write or exhibit any writings called "Bhoeye Patrika" on any road, street, lane or public place in Greater Bombay for a period of seven days, from March 23.

## Ban On Cloth Parcels

By a Notification published in the Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1946, the Central Government have amended the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1944, by which garments and other articles of personal and domestic use, made wholly or principally from cloth, have now been prohibited from being despatched from any Post Office in British India. All persons have been prohibited from delivering any parcel to any Post Office containing the above mentioned articles for transmission by Post for any place within or outside British India.

## PRESS WORKERS STAGE LYING DOWN DEMONSTRATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The employees of the Government Central Press who are on strike staged a lying down demonstration at the gate of the press premises this morning. The demonstration caused obstruction to some of the clerical staff who were entering the office. The picketing was completely peaceful and no untoward incident occurred.

## GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS WORKERS TO STRIKE

CALCUTTA, March 22, (A.P.I.): The President of the Bengal Provisional Congress Committee, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, has it is learnt, sent a telegram to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the opposition in the Central Assembly, informing him of the decision of the workers of the Government of India Press in Calcutta to go on strike from March 28.

In his telegram, Mr. Ghosh has urged Mr. Bose to move the Central Assembly in the matter with a view to redressing the grievance of the threatened strike.

## Film News And Views

## News

## PRAFULLA PICTURES' NEXT

Winayak's forthcoming production, has for its heroine SUBHADRA, the wife of Arjun, presented in an incident from the Mahabharata.

Shanta Apte plays the part of Subhadra, while Prem Adib portrays Lord Krishna. We may expect a fine piece of work from this peer among actors, who has acquitted himself so admirably as Ram and Kalidasa.

Yakub, Meenaxi, Ishwarlal and Shanta Rin are other members of the cast of "Subhadra".

## \* RANJANA VEHICLE

Ranjana, the current favourite of the Prakash Studios, will soon appear at the Lamington in her latest starring vehicle; NAI MA.

This film sets out to be original by presenting the much-maligned step-mother as a noble woman full of love for her step-mother.

It is somewhat difficult to imagine Ranjana playing the role of a step-mother. But then film producers are nothing if not wizards.

Rajkumari Shukla, one of our cleverest female character actresses, is also in the cast of this picture which has been directed by K. J. Parmar.

## \* FAMOUS CINE LABORATORY

D. R. Billimoria, the Chief Engineer of the F. C. L. has returned from the U. S. A., after a stay of eighteen months during which he is reported as having visited various film-processing laboratories and Hollywood's famed film studios.

Under the case of Billimoria, the new premises of the F. C. L., now under construction at Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, will be equipped with new machinery personally selected by him during his tour. The concern is to have a colour processing plant for producing natural colour pictures.

As there is great need for technical improvement in our films, we wish the F. C. L. all success in their latest venture.

## \* MUSICAL TREAT

Admirer of PANKAJ MULLICK will await, with delight, his personal appearance on the stage of the Excelsior, for one whole week starting from Friday, April 5. This famous musician and singer will have both classical and popular items in his programme.

The show is also to include some dance numbers by Hemavati who will be assisted by the well-known Krishna Kuttii.

## Bombay Congress Legislature Party To Meet

BOMBAY, March 23.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Legislative Congress Party will be held at 3 p.m. on March 30, at the Congress House, says the Secretary of the Party an announcement. All the members of the Congress Party, viz. the sitting members of the Council and those who are elected on the Congress ticket to the Council and the Assembly as well as those who joined the Party after elections have been invited to attend the meeting.

The meeting will elect the Party leader and transact other formal business. All members are requested to send their full names and addresses to the Secretary of the Party, at 80, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

## VIEWS

## Capitol

## A SAHU STORY

Kishore Sahu's fertile brain has invented yet another tale for Jayanti Films INSAAN. The story tells of the love of two friends for the same woman. One of them, realizing that real love often calls for sacrifice, steps aside to ensure the happiness of the two of whom he is so fond.

Kishore Sahu, Shobhana Samarth and Pahari Sanyal re the chief characters in this triangular drama. Such names as David, Maya Bannerji, Nand Kishore and K. C. Dey are to be found in the supporting cast. Pandit Indra's lyrics have been set to music by Gyan Dutt for this film.

## \* Krishna: 7th Week

## MODERN WIFE

Navvug's DIN RAAT is a rollicking skit on modern marriage, depicting an old-fashioned young husband who believes that he alone should be the family bread-winner and who is burdened with a self-willed doctor wife who insists on being a career woman. There are many laughs provided by the story on its way to a final solution.

Snehprabha and Paresh Bannerji play the young couple with gusto. The story by Roy Kinikar has been directed by Shorey Daultavi.

## \* Majestic: 9th Week

## STING OF SLAVERY

That slavery stings not only the slave but also the master, Shalimar Pictures' GHULAMI sets out to prove. It depicts Indians in Burma under the Jpanese heel. Their hardship and the arrogance of their overlords drives home the picture's purpose with a heavy punch.

Renuka Devi and Masud play the stellar roles under the guidance of director Mohan Vadhwani. S. K. Pal's music is to be found in "Ghulami".

## \* Imperial: 11th Week

## TRAGIC ROMANCE

Jamuna Productions' RATTAN depicts the tragedy that is the outcome of an outmoded social system according to which the parents saddled their children with partners in life without consulting their wishes.

Suvarnalata plays the tragic heroine who is forced to marry an old man while her love is given to a youth in whose arms death finally brings her respite. Kiran Diwan enacts the role of the young man.

## \* Kamal: 6th Week

## "SANYASI"

## CONTINUES

Kardar's latest social depicts a hermit who leaves his solitude to enter the world in order to keep his promise to protect the daughter of his dead friend.

Shamim Gulam Mohamad, Misra, Shakir and Amar are the chief members of the cast. Direction: Kardar. Music: Naushad. Lyrics: Pt. Madhu.

## \* 'C. K.' KNOCKS UP

## DOUBLE CENTURY

## Holkar Make 342 In First

## Innings Against Baroda

INDORE, March 23.

Holkar State Cricket Association, continuing their innings with their overnight score of 234 for 6, were all out for 342. C. K. Naidu who was unbeaten with 116 to his credit, succeeded in knocking up two centuries before he was out bowled by Hazare and caught by Nimbalkar.

Baroda in their first knock had made 57 for the loss of 4 wicket at tea time. At close they had made 105 for 5 (Hazare batting 35).

## CONGRESS AND THE MASSES

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# DISGUISE COMPETITION

This type of competition has proved very popular, indeed, as can be seen from the number of requests received by us from the readers in nooks and corners of this country. Such competitions besides providing a good pastime also enable the competitors to secure tempting prizes.

This is indeed a very good opportunity of earning a substantial sum of money on payment of only Annas 8 per entry and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at solving this simple but at the same time interesting competition.

The individuals seen in the series marked A, B, C, . . . . . have tried to disguise themselves by changing dress as well as their appearances. A man can disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The disguised faces are shown in almost the same positions as in the original. They may be slightly raised or lowered but not turned sideways. You are asked to penetrate through their disguises.

For example, the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as shown in No. 8. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 27th March, 1946, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a. m. to 6-0 p. m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd. but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

**ADDITIONAL ENTRY  
COUPONS PRICE TWO  
ANNAS FOR A SHEET  
CONTAINING EIGHT  
COUPONS**

Closing Date **WEDNESDAY**  
27th. March 1946



|                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISGUISE COMPETITION | 8 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                      | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R |

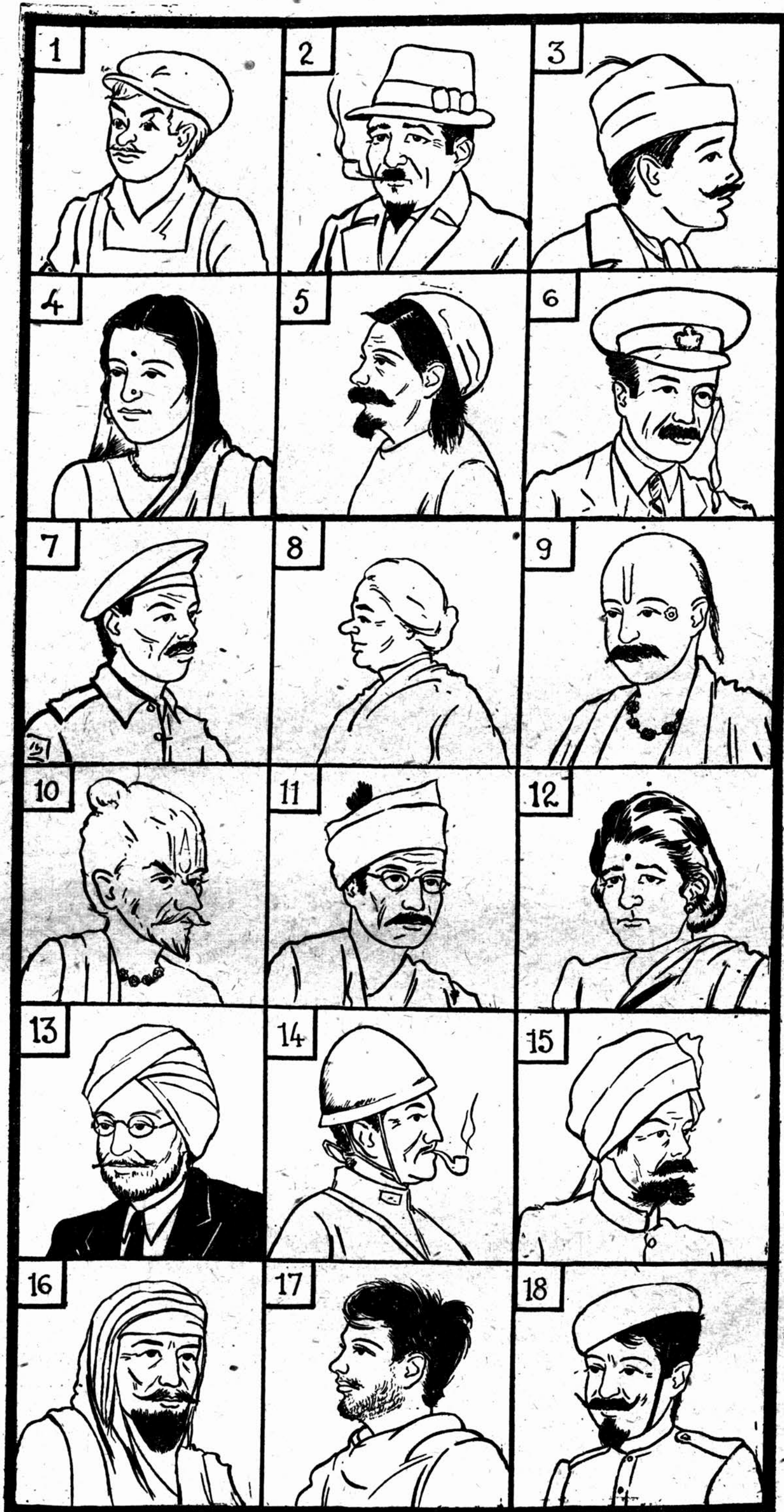
I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to be bound by them.

Name .....  
Address .....

**CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 27th MARCH 1946**



# RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES



## DISGUISE COMPETITION

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ADDITIONAL ENTRY  
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ANNAS FOR A SHEET  
CONTAINING EIGHT  
COUPONS

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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## 85 Calcutta Drivers Arrested

CALCUTTA, March 22. (A.P.I.): As a sequel to the demonstration they held in front of the Bankshall Street Police Court on Friday last, 85 drivers of motor buses in the city appeared to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of obstructing the road with their buses. All of them were released on bail of Rs. 500 each and the case was adjourned till April 14.

It will be recalled that following the arrest of the conductor of a bus in Howrah, drivers and conductors in Calcutta went on strike. Nearly 150 buses were taken by their drivers to Bankshall Street on the 15th and were abandoned, there blocking the street and the approaches. Failing to meet the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a deputation, these drivers later held a demonstration in protest against the alleged heavy fines imposed on bus drivers and conductors for "minor traffic" offences.

Notices on the same charge have also been issued by the police on 40 more bus drivers.

### Physical Culture Display

A Physical Culture display and variety entertainment, was held at C. J. Hall, Bombay, on Thursday, in aid of Prof. Daruwalla's Physical Culture Institute. Feats of strength were performed by several well-known physical culturists including Mrs. Jer T. Sarkari, and Prof. Gokuru. The most interesting feats were carried out by Prof. Daruwalla, namely heavy weight lifting of 248 lbs., a unique feat breaking his past record of 247 lbs.

Other features included feats of different varieties of strength and acrobatics performed by Prof. Sheikh, Jeji Goldstein, (loudly applauded by audience) Mestafa Kamal (boy-sandow) and muscle control by Nari-man Hathidarao.

## BOMBAY RACES

# HERITAGE ANNEXES LUMLEY GOLD CUP

## Several Fancied Candidates Disappoint

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday. Punters made a costly trip to Mahalaxmi to-day, the last day of the Spring Meeting when barring the winner of the opening event, firm favourites grossly disappointed.

The Maharaja of Idar's Heritage gained a spectacular victory over Prem Devi and Filmindia in the day's chief event, the Lumley Gold Cup. Filmindia was the favourite 3 to 1 while the winner, Heritage, closed 7 to 2. Sibbritt rode judiciously on the winner but most supporters of Filmindia failed to be impressed by the manner in which she was handled by Hunter. Cyrenaica came with a long run placing a poor fourth.

The defeat of the even-money favourite, Army and Navy in the Santa Cruz Plate can very well be described as a racing tragedy. The favourite was in the lead early from the flag-fall and after making his merry pace, he entered the straight well ahead of the field and when approaching the members' stand, Davison was noticed easing his mount. When a couple of yards were left behind, Hanuman Singh urged Hurricane and the game horse acted true to his name, snatching the win by hair-breadth margin from Army and Navy. I am quite confident that the Stewards would view the scandalous infringement that has caused a couple of lacks to the large armies of the supporters of the even-money favourite.

The day was full of incidents. Objections were twice raised in the day. The first one was in the opening event, the second division of the Cum-

balla Plate in which Dashrat Singh, the rider of Carlita who originally placed fourth, protested against Princess Sheila who was third in the frame and the objection was upheld and their order was reversed. The other objection which was thrown out by the Stewards was in the last event by the rider of the second horse, Indian Money, against Scarlet, the comfortable winner.

To Talib goes the distinction of the day. The famous Arab trainer pulled out a profitable double for his patrons through Push On and Scarlet. It was a splendid 'coup' on the latter winner on whom extensive betting was made in the rings at available odds. He was opened at tens in some books but the prices dropped down soon.

The treble event pool returned Rs. 865. As many as 133 tickets were successful.

The following are the results:—

### THE CUMBALLA PLATE (Div. II)

Distance 6 Furlongs.  
Mr. E. Reuben's INVADER 9-2  
Sumersingh ..... 1  
Mr. Bhogilal H. Patel's ELEMENT 8-11  
Mullsingh ..... 2  
M/s. Banatwalla and Khambatta's CARLITA 8-13  
Dasrath Singh ..... 3  
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS SHEILA 8-9  
P. Khade ..... 4  
Not run: Moving Picture, Chere Reine and Blue Flame.  
Won by 4 lengths, Sh. Hd 1 length.  
Time: 1min. 17 2-5secs.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21.  
Trained by Somekh.

An objection was raised by Dasrath Singh against the rider of Princess Sheila (P. Khade up) and the objection was upheld. Consequently Carlita was placed third and Princess Sheila was given the unremunerative place.

### THE OWEN ROE PLATE (Div. II)

Distance 1 Mile.  
Major A. Svamvur's JUST SO 9-2  
Marrs ..... 1  
Mr. Mohd. Iqbal's BALKAN 9-0  
Sumersingh ..... 2  
Mr. A. M. Khairaz and Dr. A. Karmally's FRIENDSHIP 8-6  
Davison ..... 3  
Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's BLUE STOCKING 9-0  
P. Khade ..... 4  
Not run: False Pride.  
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.  
Time: 1min. 42 2-5secs.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 90, Places Rs. 29, Rs. 23 and Rs. 20.  
Trained by H. M. Sadiq.

### THE CUMBALLA PLATE, Division I

Distance 6 furlongs.  
Messrs. C. J. Shah and A. H. Ahmed-bhoy's PUSH ON 8-8  
Burn ..... 1  
H. H. Maharani Chinnabai's GOLDEN MEMORY 8-2  
Kansingh ..... 2  
Mr. Osman Chotani's PAY OUT 8-7  
P. Khade ..... 3  
Maharaja of Gwalior's NAYAN TARA 8-3  
Chavan ..... 4  
Not run: Chocolate Baby, Jalrang, Dulhan, Oormilla, and Chandrakant.  
Won by: 5 lengths, Short head, 1/2 length.  
Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 75 and Rs. 22.  
Trainer: Talib.

### THE DELTA PLATE, Division II

Distance 6 furlongs.  
Mr. J. K. Bhagwagar's JUTLAND 8-13  
Dar ..... 1  
Mr. Baburao T. Godse's SULAF HASSUN 8-0  
Bhoor Singh ..... 2  
Mr. Hope's KANZ SHAMMAR 7-9  
Y. Antoo ..... 3  
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's KHALAF HAMIJ 8-0  
Dashrath Singh ..... 4  
Not run: Man'ut Akram.  
Won by: 1 length, Short head, Short head.  
Time: 1 minute 24 1/5 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 163, Places Rs. 46, Rs. 21 and Rs. 162.  
Trainer: K. D. Bhagwagar.

### THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE

Distance 1 mile.  
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's REPARTEE 8-11  
West ..... 1  
Maharani Chinnabai and Maharaja of Cooh Behar's DON'T SHOOT 8-9  
Burn ..... 2  
Maharaja of Idar's SAVOYARD 9-0  
P. Khade ..... 3  
Maharaja of Gwalior's LUCRA-TIVE 9-4  
Chavan ..... 4  
All ran.  
Won by: 2 lengths, Head, 2 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13.  
Trainer: K. M. Patel.

## G. I. P. WORKERS ASKED TO HOLD STRIKE BALLOT

BOMBAY, March 23. (A. P. I.): Directives were issued to-day by the Central Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union to all its branches to hold a strike ballot to be completed before April 25.

This decision of the Committee was arrived at in accordance with the instructions issued by the All India Railwaymen's Federation to take the necessary steps for holding the ballot. The committee also directed the head office of the union to decide the procedure regarding the strike ballot and to start propaganda to ensure the ballot in favour of a strike.

A resolution unanimously adopted by the committee declared that the All India Railwaymen's Federation, having failed in its efforts to secure adjudication of the demands of the railwaymen, had no other alternative but to order the affiliated unions to take the necessary steps for holding the strike ballot in order to save the men from "ruin and starvation."

The demands of the railwaymen are in regard to retrenchment, revision of scales of pay, hours of employment, leave rules and dearness allowance.

## BOMBAY POLICE GET SALARY RISE

The Bombay constabulary will receive with effect from April an increase in their basic salaries. An official communication has been received by the men, notifying the Government's decision to increase their pay. Accordingly, the starting salary of a constable has been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, of Havildars from Rs. 38 to Rs. 50 and of Jamadar from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

**Louis Fischer To Visit India**  
WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPA): Louis Fischer, well-known writer who was the author of the book "One Week With Gandhi", to-day announced that he will be leaving the U. S. in June on a tour of Europe and the Middle East.

Fischer will wind up his trip in India in September next. The object of the trip is to "renew old friendships and get fresh first-hand reports."

### POTATO PRICES REDUCED

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), writes: Large-sized potatoes will be sold from March 26 at the reduced rate of as, 2.6 per lb. These potatoes are available at Government Grain Shops and from Authorised Retail Potato Dealers in Bombay City and the Suburbs at the rate of 7 lb. on any one day without the production of ration cards.

### THE LUMLEY GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Maharaja of Idar's HERITAGE 9-0  
Sibbritt ..... 1  
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's PREM DEVI 8-1  
Chavan ..... 2  
Mr. Baburao Patel's FILMINDIA 7-13  
A Hunter ..... 3  
Mr. V. G. Pittie's CYRENAICA 8-9  
Davison ..... 4  
All ran.  
Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths.  
Time: 2 minutes 42 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 42 and Rs. 18.  
Trainer: Marrable.

### THE OWEN ROE PLATE, Division I

Distance 1 mile.  
Maharaja of Gwalior's HIS MASTER'S VOICE 8-13  
Chavan ..... 1  
Mr. M. D. Pettit's BEAU NASH 8-13  
Burn ..... 2  
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's BHISHMA 9-0  
West ..... 3  
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-7  
Sibbritt ..... 4  
Not run: Belle Starr, Sammy Brass and Mastani.  
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.  
Trainer: Capt. V. R. Ingle.

### THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. Lakhia and Mazumdar's HURRICANE 9-2  
H. Singh ..... 1  
Mr. V. G. Pittie's ARMY AND NAVY 9-2  
Davison ..... 2  
Mrs. B. L. Panjabi's FIROUZE 7-13  
Mullsingh ..... 3  
Maharaja of Gwalior's FLOWER OF LASHKAR 8-7  
Chavan ..... 4  
Not run: Chirag.  
Won by: Short head, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.  
Time: 2 minutes 9 seconds.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20.  
Trainer: Syed Fatah.

### THE DELTA PLATE, Division I

Distance 6 furlongs.  
Mr. Hope's SCARLET 9-0  
Dar ..... 1  
Mr. K. Narayansingh's INDIAN MONEY 7-11  
Mullsingh ..... 2  
Messrs. Abrahams' KING SOLOMON 8-7  
Sibbritt ..... 3  
Mr. R. B. Tibrewalla's MALIK AL JIYAD 9-4  
P. Khade ..... 4  
Not run: Daharhim.  
Tote paid: Win Rs. 49, Places Rs. 21, Rs. 39 and Rs. 34.  
Trainer: Talib.



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## Sapru Warns Mission Against Cut And Dried Plan

Says "Safety Lies In A Policy Of Advance": Progressive Politicians Urged To Be Practical

ALLAHABAD, March 23 (API).—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in an exclusive interview to the 'A.P.I.' on the eve of the Cabinet Mission's arrival in India has advised the Mission that the advance of the country should not be held up at this juncture in Indian history. "Safety lies in a policy of advance and not in a policy of standstill," said Sir Tej.

He has also advised his friends among progressive politicians of India that while they should be firm about there being one centre, even though it may be very limited in its scope and power, they should not grudge full and complete autonomy to the Provinces and should heartily agree to all reasonable and necessary safeguards for the interests of the minorities simultaneously.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru heartily welcomed the Mission to India, said: "No political Mission since the days of Mr. Montague had come out in the midst of greater goodwill than the Mission of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander. The way for their cordial reception in India has already been paved by the straightforward, direct and unequivocal speech of Mr. Attlee."

"It may be taken for granted," added Sir Tej, "that this Mission is not coming out to dictate terms to India." He hoped that it will not offer a cut and dried plan and say to Indians "take it or leave it."

### A CLEAR STATEMENT

Referring to the recent statement made by Mr. Attlee in the House of Commons, Sir Tej said: "No clearer statement could have been made on the question of independence and this should make it possible for Congress leaders and all progressive politicians to deal with the Mission in a spirit of mutual confidence had hopefulness. Naturally difficulties are bound to

crop up in the course of discussion when the question of the principle of independence comes to be considered in relation to actual facts."

But, Sir Tej hoped that Maulana Azad, whose recent speeches have displayed a remarkable degree of constructive spirit, Sardar Patel and Pandit Nehru, who combine with their ardour for independence, practical-mindedness and a keen appreciation of the general situation, will deal with the practical problems of constitution and Government in a practical manner, particularly because Mr. Attlee has indicated that India is perfectly free to determine her future in any manner she likes.

### WRECKERS ABROAD

Sir Tej however, sounded a note of warning. He said: "Already the wreckers are abroad, and nothing will please them more than that the negotiations for a final settlement should break down. I have been noticing for sometime past that the good faith, honour and sincerity of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders are being challenged in certain quarters from day to day in most unbecoming language. I do certainly hope that the atmosphere will not be fouled by any loss of patience on the part of Congressmen or Nationalists at large and that the communal atmosphere will not be fouled than it already is. The views of each political party are pretty well known and it may be taken for granted that the representatives of each party will press its views with all the vigour and zeal with which they can be pressed. But still the larger interests of the country should not be lost sight of."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it is learnt, has received an invitation from the Viceroy to meet the Cabinet Ministers on April 10 at 4 p.m. at New Delhi. It is understood he has accepted the invitation.

## Allegations Against W.A.C.(I)

Miss Ranga Rao Advocates Commission Of Inquiry

MADRAS, March 23 (API). A demand for "a proper commission of enquiry to bring to light with dignity and goodwill all the necessary facts" to help to "establish as untrue, malicious and wholly incorrect the serious allegations and the slur on a fine corps of W.A.C.(I) is made by Miss S. Ranga Rao, till recently Deputy Chief of the W.A.C.(I) in a statement issued to the press. To the statement is also appended her final letter of resignation dated August 12, 1945.

"In some quarters, it is believed that the W.A.C.(I) problem would not come before the public eye any more, after the Government's decision to disband the corps. On the contrary, the question-time it has taken in the Central Assembly and the widespread, often irresponsible comment it has evoked outside at all levels here and abroad should have dispelled such an idea," said Miss Ranga Rao in an interview to the 'A.P.I.' to-day explaining the background to her written statement.

Asked whether she had suggested the advisability of an inquiry into what she had referred to as "some of the regrettable features of W.A.C. the policy and the many heart-breaking things in it while in office as Deputy Chief, Miss Ranga Rao replied: "Though I hadn't seen the Adjutant-General or H. E. Viscountess Wavell during the eight months I was in office, Her Excellency very kindly invited me in November 1945. The few papers and my letter sent to Her Excellency before I went to tea at Viceroy's House and the subsequent correspondence are of public interest, as I had strongly urged for an inquiry by a responsible committee who commanded the country's confidence and as the ideal and only step now to put an end finally to undignified speculation and stop irresponsible statements from gaining currency at all levels here and abroad."

### Cotton Bales Catch Fire

BOMBAY, Saturday. A large number of cotton bales lying in a compound at Jivraj Road, near Juckeria Masjid, at 8.30 p.m., to-day, was completely burnt. After two hours of fire fighting the blaze was brought under control. Damage estimated at Rs. 35,000 is reported to have been caused.

### GOHO RELEASED

SINGAPORE, March 23, (Reuters). The Singapore Court, to-day discharged Mr. S. C. Goho, Chairman of the Indian Independence League during the Japanese occupation, when the prosecutor asked for the charge of sedition to be withdrawn on instructions from "the highest possible authority."

Mr. Goho had been detained from last November but was given bail late in February.

Dr. Charles Paglar, leader of the Eurasian community in Singapore

## DELHI POLICEMEN BACK AT WORK

NEW DELHI, March 23, (A.P.I.): Policemen are attending normal duty in the city today. The military has been withdrawn from all police stations except police lines.

In most of the stations, policemen have given up their hunger-strike.

during the Japanese occupation, who was charged with treason and sedition, was also discharged on an application of the prosecutor.

The court also dismissed the charges against Abdul Samad, Editor of the "Malay People" during the Japanese regime.

### Nehru's Concern For Major Sammy

SINGAPORE, March 23, (Reuters): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, now touring the Malayan peninsula, has learnt from Mr. S. C. Goho, Vice-President of the Central Indian Association, that Major Sammy, who is in detention in Changi Prison, is in good health and has no complaints.

Pandit Nehru had asked Mr. Goho to visit the prison and investigate a rumour that Major Sammy was not receiving good treatment.

Pandit Nehru who himself visited Indians detained in the Singapore prison for alleged political offences during his two-day visit to the city is expected to be back in India on Monday.

### India And Jap War Criminals' Trial

TOKYO, March 22 (Reuters): The first indication that India wishes to participate in the trial of leading Japanese war crimes suspects was given here to-day when it was announced that India had nominated Mr. Govinda Menon as associated prosecutor to the International Military Tribunal.

## RUSSO-IRAN PROBLEM NEARING SETTLEMENT

Persian Premier "Quite Sure" Of Solution Before Monday

TEHERAN, March 23, (A.P.A.): The possibility that the Russo-Iranian problem might be settled before the Security Council meets on Monday was mentioned at a Press conference today by the Iranian Premier, Quavam es Sultaneh.

"It makes no difference if the Council meets now or in 15 days," he said. "If by the time it does meet, we have not solved by other means the fundamental problem of the evacuation of Red Army troops, then our case, under the Security Council regulations, is to be included on that Organisation's agenda."

Quavam added that he was "quite sure" a satisfactory solution would be found.

"The evacuation of Soviet troops," he continued, "is a fundamental problem. Its agreement would solve other major problems."

The other problems, which he termed relatively unimportant, might be "definitely settled by negotiation," he said, as soon as the Soviet forces were evacuated. He categorically denied reports that Fresh Soviet troops have entered Iran since March 2.

### ALA PULLED UP

Quavam stated the letter which the Iranian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Hussein Ala, had written to Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General was "unauthorised".

"I have sent a telegram to Ala," added he Persian Premier, "instructing him to avoid any statements or actions contrary to diplomatic ethics and likely to lead to further misunderstandings."

### BATTLE OF VOTES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 23 (Reuters): Britain and the United States are to-day lining up votes for a speedy settlement of the Persian dispute with Russia—the biggest issue yet faced by the young U.N.O. Security Council.

While carpenters and electricians are working day and night to get an 80 by 60-foot gymnasium at Hunters College here ready for Monday's dramatic meeting of the Council, Mr. Edward Stettinius and Sir Alexander Cadogan, respective leaders of the U. S. and British Delegations, conferred with a number of other delegates in an effort to get the majority of votes—seven out of eleven—which are specified in the U.N.O. Charter as necessary for a decision on procedural matters.

After inaugural formalities of the Council meeting have been completed any member is entitled to move for postponement of the discussion of the first item on the agenda—Persia—but

## Khare Speaks Out

U. N. O. Must Tackle Indian Issue In S. Africa

NAGPUR, March 23 (API): A plea to the United Nations Organisation to take up the issue raised by the Asiatic Land Tenure Legislation (now under discussion in the Union Parliament) was made by Dr. N. B. Khare, Member for Commonwealth Relations, speaking here at a reception given by the Central Provinces Chamber of Commerce last night.

Dr. Khare added that the United Nations Organisation could not succeed in its principal objective of ensuring peace and harmony among the nations, if it took no notice of the racial conflicts which were inevitable after the passage of such racial discriminatory measures directed against Asiatics, Indians and Chinese residing in South Africa.

Dr. Khare said, "We are dealing with a powerful adversary (Field-Marshal Smuts) on a moral plane. The issue raised by our decision to impose economic sanctions against South Africa is essentially moral. In defence of India's self-respect and in the cause of her nationals in South Africa, this step has to be taken."

Dr. Khare referring to the demand for the recall of the Indian High Commissioner from South Africa said that though the Government of India so far had taken no decision on this question, this step, it appeared to him, would follow as a natural corollary after the passage of the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill by the Union Parliament in South Africa.

Dr. Khare in conclusion assured those present that he had done all he could and would continue to do so, as long as he held office to defend and assert India's self-respect and honour in countries abroad.

Dr. Khare left for Delhi this morning after a week's stay in Nagpur.

it now seems likely that any such proposal will be defeated by a majority verdict.

### CAUTIOUS NOTE

To-day for the first time since the Soviet-Persian dispute was brought before the Security Council in London, diplomatic observers are indulging in cautious expressions of hope that an early settlement may be found.

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## OUR DELHI LETTER

## Is It The Beginning Of The End For New Delhi?

New Delhi is getting ready for the constitutional talks. In fact, the talks may be the beginning of the end of New Delhi as the capital of India.

Let me explain. Pakistan is the fundamental issue in the constitutional struggle of to-day. Mr. Jinnah has made it clear, in unequivocal terms that he will neither join the Central Executive, to be reconstituted under the Wavell Plan Number Two nor would he participate in the deliberations of one constitution making body. He claims that he has proved the case for Pakistan and the British should divide the country and 'Quit India.'

In the nature of things, the Cabinet Delegation shall have to make a definite statement on the British Government's Policy vis-a-vis Pakistan. If the British Government decides for Pakistan, it would mean the end of New Delhi as the capital of India also. For whether Delhi is included in Pakistan or Hindustan it shall cease to be the capital. It by its situation, shall be on the border of Pakistan-Hindustan, and will become strategically unsafe as a capital for either India.

Neither the present Government of India nor the people of Delhi realise fully what awaits them under the new constitutional set up of this country. The Government of India is proposing to spend crores of rupees on the two Delhis in the next five years.

## GRAVEYARD OF EMPIRES

Delhi is the city of graveyards—graves of the mighty empires. From time of the Pandavas onwards, Delhi has been built and re-built nine times. The Emperor, Shahjahan made Old Delhi as the capital of India. He himself died in the Agra Fort as the prisoner of his son and his Empire vanished within two hundred years.

## SRINIVASA SASTRI INDICTS ANTI-INDIAN DRIVE

## Naked And Unashamed Use Of Political Power By Smuts

BOMBAY, March 22 (A.P.I.): In a strongly worded message to the official delegation of the South African Indian Congress, the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has emphasised that the South African Indian problem, as affected by the latest legislation of Field Marshal Smuts, should be made known to the United Nations and their intervention invoked.

The Rt. Hon'ble Sastri was the first Agent-General for India in South Africa and is one of those who framed the Cape Town Agreement. The message, written from his sick bed, was delivered to Mr. S. R. Naidoo, one of the delegates, at Madras on March 20.

## TEXT OF MESSAGE

The message reads: "The original Cape Town Agreement which Field Marshal Smuts would never accept as an understanding between two honourable peoples, has now been all but repudiated. The Indian community will now be segregated as to location, purchasing and occupation of property, and, therefore, also as to trade and other means of livelihood. This would complete its ruin.

## REPUDIATE THEM

"Although there would be some white settlers who would think the measure unworthy of civilised rule, there is no doubt it would meet with the general wish of the dominant community. Never was there and we trust never will be, such naked and unashamed use of political power—that the new world, reborn after the terrible struggle of the past few years should witness and quietly tolerate as its monstrous progeny, is a tragedy of the blackest order.

"I cannot but think that this fact should be made known to the United

Let me refer to the latest chapter of Delhi's History. In 1912 Delhi became the de facto and de jure capital of India.

It was the 12th of December, 1912, to be exact. The Governor-General of India, Lord Hardinge was bombed as he was going to Shahjahan's Fort in a state procession to make the formal declaration that Delhi had become the capital of India. He nearly died. Within six months of this event, the roof of St. James Church in old Delhi suddenly collapsed, luckily at night, and so nobody was injured. Another twenty months rolled by and then came the world War I, which shook the foundations of the British Empire to its roots. And it was after Delhi had become the capital that Montagu's declaration was made.

Another twenty years roll by and the Rulers of Delhi are faced again with a life and death struggle—from all sides. At one stage it looked as if the British had no friend left.

During these six years of war Delhi has expanded beyond recognition. Americans, Chinese, Australians, Canadians and British are all flocking to Delhi to build palaces for their ambassadors or High Commissioners.

## BIG NOISE

Delhi is a big noise. To Delhi are coming at the end of this month ambassadors of the British King to liquidate his Empire in the East. The great grandfather of the present British King, it will be recalled strongly objected when Lord Morley wanted to appoint an Indian to the Governor-General's Executive Council. What would King Edward VII say, if he were alive today.

This is Delhi's history. It may be said that Delhi brings the day of deliverance nearer. The Mughal autocracy was replaced by the British rule at Delhi. And the British Rule is about to be replaced

by Indians' own rule also at Delhi. So, Delhi may be unlucky for herself. It has served India well in India's march to freedom.

Yes, Delhi may retreat from its present glory, if Pakistan becomes a reality. It may once again become a provincial town and a place of curiosity for American tourists. As for New Delhi it may relapse into the countryside—crops and cultivation replacing many of the present buildings. Some buildings—Viceroy's House, Secretariat Buildings, Council House, Record Office, English Church and Birla Temple shall remain for some years. As for the rest, the Public Works Department has seen to it that they shall become dust.

## CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

For the first time since Delhi became the capital of India, the constitution status of Delhi came up before the Central Assembly. Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava pleaded her case. Obviously he was not well briefed. He pleaded for the enlargement of Delhi Province by amalgamation with it the Ambala Division from the Punjab, the Agra and Meerut Divisions from the United Provinces and Ajmere Marwara.

I may add that the Congress motion included a host of subjects—corruption and bribery, centrally administered areas and what not.

Naturally no other member was interested in Delhi and the subject was not referred except by the Home Member. Sir John Thorne who said that the whole issue would be considered by the constitution making body.

The Pakistan Demand has further complicated the position as far as the extension of Delhi Province is concerned. Mr. Jinnah has declared that Pakistan would include the present provinces of Bengal, Assam and the Punjab. Extension of Delhi Province will mean the cutting of a chunk of territory from the Punjab. Mr. Jinnah may not oppose the proposal if the new Province of Delhi as defined by Pandit Bhargava were to federate with Pakistan. He would, otherwise oppose the scheme.

## DREAMS OF HARIANA

Meanwhile, support is being canvassed for a new Haryana province

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

It is Pandit Bhargava's extended Delhi province under the name of "Haryana."

Haryana is wellknown for a breed of bulls. So far the demand for new Provinces was made on the basis of language or religion. The new demand is, presumably on the basis of a brand of bulls. The proposal may simplify Indian politics and lift it from communal to animal plane. The Frontier may be called the "Agora Province" because it rears Agora goats.

It is not known why the author of the scheme will not call it the scheme for Delhi Province. Delhi has its own culture, language, history and traditions. It is true that the Punjabees dominate Delhi's life today. And yet Delhi is not ashamed of her name, and whatever degradation and humiliation people of Delhi suffer today, they shall never agree to surrender their only remaining pride, namely Delhi. They will prefer to remain as they are at present, constitutionally, economically, and culturally rather than to call their Province, "Haryana Province."

The snag about Delhi is that she has no leader. Mr. Asaf Ali represents Delhi in the Central Assembly but his interests are all-India interests. There is a talk that he will represent Delhi in the constitution making body. People of Delhi, however, have not shown any interest in their constitutional future. They have not yet commenced preparing their case. How can even God help them?

## SPANISH PREMIER DEAD

PARIS, March 22 (Reuter): Senor Francisco Largo Caballero, Spanish Republican Prime Minister, died here tonight at 0-15 a. m. (French Time). Senor Caballero died in a Paris Hospital following a kidney operation, aged 76. He had one leg amputated.



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## Sports Jotting From Here And There

(Continued from Page 18):

n any direction but consider the pros and cons of every proposal and decide finally the best course which will help Indian Cricket.

## A TIP TO UP-COUNTRY TEAMS.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament is now on at the Azad Maidan. The Bombay Gymkhana which runs this premier competition annually, has taken the unprecedented step of inviting a large number of teams from up-country at the expense of local sides. We had expected to see a higher class of hockey than we are generally accustomed to. But so far none of the visiting sides—of course they were all from our own province—have so far come up to our expectations. It may be that they were unable to give of their best owing to the billiard table surface of the local ground—to which they are totally unaccustomed. Unlike the teams who hail from other provinces, they just come straight to the ground from their out-stations, play their matches and go home. They do not try to accustom themselves to the local conditions by having some practice game. If they did, they would surely make a better show. It would cost them more financially, but it is worth it.

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# CITY MARKETS

## BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 23. Monday is a Bank Holiday but the local cotton market is scheduled to remain for two hours from 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. for routine trading. The market was expected to open today at Rs. 463 for May delivery but it opened quiet at Rs. 462/8 and declined at Rs. 462/4 under scattered liquidation. At the decline there appeared moderate short covering and May delivery improved to Rs. 464/12. At this level there was less buying urge and May contract steadied at Rs. 464/4.

This year our cotton crop is below yearly requirements of the textile industry and naturally there is a tendency to see higher prices. But recently the market being overbought, professional operators liquidated holdings with a view to replace at lower levels and now quotations being Rs. 13/- below the highest moderate support is appearing.

Towards the close there was further buying by jobbers and May delivery was quoted at Rs. 465/12. At this level, there was some realising and May steadied at Rs. 465. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:-

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| I C C May   | 466 0 0  |
| I C C July  | 474 12 0 |
| I C C Sept. | 480 4 0  |

## GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 23. Forward trading on the local bullion Exchange again remained suspended pending fresh developments.

In the meantime steady demand for gold with small arrivals is hardening spot quotations and today ready gold was quoted at Rs. 97 which is new high level and sovereigns were in demand at Rs. 68/4. Silver was comparatively quiet as professional operators were realising profits in the tukda and chamber markets silver tukda opened at Rs. 155 and improved to Rs. 155/8 but declined at Rs. 154/8 on professional unloading but recovered at Rs. 155. In chamber silver was quoted at Rs. 156/2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 156/8 to Rs. 157.

Later on the market was quiet and Silver tukdas declined at Rs. 154/4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 156/8 and Ready Gold at Rs. 96/4.

## COTTON TENDERS

BOMBAY, March 23. To-day 3,550 Bales were tendered against March contract which ran out at Rs. 466. Total tenders against March were 12,950 Bales.

## INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 409 cen. points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

## HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

|       | High  | Low    | Close  |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| March | 465/8 | 461    | 462    |
| May   | 466/4 | 462/12 | 463    |
| July  | 475   | 471/12 | 471/12 |
| Sept. | 482/4 | 477/8  | 477/8  |

## SPORADIC SELLING ON WORTH STREET

NEW YORK March 22 (U.P.A.): Sporadic selling developed today on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

Fair sized quantities of print cloth, sheetings and twills were let out for immediate nearby shipment.

Jobbers reported that sizable quantities of Mexican textiles were purchased but Mexicans are believed to be considering a temporary export ban to conserve supplies domestically.

## NEW YORK COTTON

|               | NEW YORK | March 22 |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| May           | 26.93    | +03      |
| May Highest   | 26.97    | +07      |
| May Lowest    | 26.91    | +01      |
| July          | 26.94    | +04      |
| October       | 26.91    | +09      |
| December      | 26.90    | +10      |
| January       | 26.87    | +10      |
| March         | 26.89    | +09      |
| May           | 26.88    | +11      |
| Middling Spot | 27.53    | +05      |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON

|          | NEW YORK | March 22 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| May      | 26.82    | +19      |
| July     | 26.91    | +02      |
| October  | 26.91    | +07      |
| December | 26.92    | +09      |
| March    | 26.92    | +10      |

## Middling Spot

|         | NEW YORK COTTON | March 22 |
|---------|-----------------|----------|
| May     | 26.92           |          |
| July    | 26.93           |          |
| October | 26.87           |          |

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

|                              | LONDON, March 22 | £ |
|------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c        | 75-1/2           |   |
| Consols 2-1/2 p c            | 93-1/8           |   |
| Consideration Loan 3-1/2 p c | 108-1/8          |   |
| 1961                         | 105-1/4          |   |
| War Loan 3-1/2 p c           | 105-1/4          |   |
| Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90   | 116-1/2          |   |
| Victory Bonds 4 p c          | 115-3/4          |   |
| Chartered Bank of India      | 9.15/16          |   |
| A. and China                 |                  |   |

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 83

National Bank of India 37

## NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, March 22. United States price of foreign silver 71.1 cents. New York buying price 70-3/4 cents.

## BOMBAY PRODUCE

BOMBAY, March 23. The Produce market was fairly firm with active buying in linseed by offices against purchases by the British Ministry. Castor seeds were also very steady on improved enquiry and higher Gujarat advices. Groundnuts were quietly steady with a modest business. Groundnuts G. I. P. Ry. Khandesh Quality Rs. 21/12 and Latur Bold were quoted at Rs. 21/4. On Bazar terms Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 116 to Rs. 117. Quality at Rs. 113 and Bold at Rs. 109. Castor seeds Bombay were quoted at Rs. 20/9. Linseed Ready Rs. 24; Bombay March/May delivery business was done at Rs. 24/3.

## CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, March 23. Cocoanuts Raw 165; Dry 145; Cocoa, nut Oil 540; Copra Office 350; Dillpa, sand 375; Madras Nottam 440; Good-goodia 400; Pepper Wynaad 400; Country 400; Dry Ginger Chennad 310; Ernad 330; Coffee Robusta 85.

## HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, March 23. Silver Opened 156/2; Touched 156/11; last night Gold Opened 94/12; Touched 95. Extremely steady bears covering nervously. Guwar Ready 8/2; Balshak 8/3/1; Maha 7/3/3; very steady Bardana Ready 52/8; to 60; Asul 52/6; Chet 51/10; quiet. Gur 11/4; Jagary Powder 13; Yesterday's Arrivals 750; Maunds Steady Peas 9; Maize 8/10; Bajra 8; Juwar 8/7; quiet Wheat About 12/8; Arhar 9; Urad 17/9; Moong 11/13; Stocks Wheat 10; Arhar 7; Khattis Cottonseed 11/14

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 23, (A. P. I.): Recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.) on March 23:- Ahmedabad 94 67 0 0 minus 0.3. Baroda 97 52 0 0.3 nil. BOMBAY 89 71 0 0.4 minus 0.5. Calcutta 94 78 0 0.6 minus 2.9. Delhi 93 61 0 0.4 minus 2.8. Hyderabad (Dn.) 98 77 0 0.9 minus 1.6. Hyderabad (Sd.) 96 63 0 0 minus 0.8. Lahore 83 62 0 1.1 minus 2.1. Madras 88 77 0 18.0 minus 3.5. Nagpur 102 70 0 1.2 minus 1.5. Peshawar 57 44 0 5.4 minus 0.3. Poona 97 65 0 0.2 minus 1.2. Surat 97 65 0 0 minus 0.6.

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## SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

**EUROPEAN DOMINATION IN W.I.F.A. IS IT HELP OR CO-OPERATION? "CUT ONE'S NOSE TO—!" NEW VENTURE AT PAREL. PROFESSIONALISM IN FOOTBALL? BAN ON SWEDISH ATHLETES. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF FOREIGN VISITS AND TOURS. TIP TO UP-COUNTRY TEAMS.**

Last week I referred to the W.I.F.A. elections, but I did not point out how the association is dominated by Europeans. At the risk of offending the susceptibilities of my old friend, "Bobby" Talyarkhan who does not like raising racial questions so far as this body is concerned, I may mention that out of the five office-bearers elected, only one is an Indian—a "Namca—waste" Vice President—and out of the twelve Committee Members only five belong to the same Community. I have heard it said many a time that Indians do not come forward to stand for the election. But what was the fate of the two Indians who dared to file their nomination papers? They were summarily thrown out! Was it because of their political views or because they belong to the majority community?

In any case the British Lion held the fort magnificently and that is what mattered after all!

### IS IT HELP OR CO-OPERATION?

I just had an opportunity of looking through the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Indian Football League. As the President of the Bengal Club, which sponsors the I.F.L., these have to pass through my hands automatically. I found that the I.F.L. suffered a substantial loss last season. Isn't it rather surprising that it should be so in these boom days? Well, various reasons have been advanced for the large fall in revenue. The first and foremost is that the most popular sides like the Tatas and G.I.P. were promoted to the First Division which reduced their gate attractions considerably.

To counter-act this they wanted to run a League tournament for the first Division Indian teams only. The W.I.F.A. would not grant them the permission for it. On the top of it, they issued an eleventh hour fiat to complete their tournaments by the end of October. With the result that they lost a good deal of gate-money by arranging important engagements in the mornings, and rushing through the ultimate stage of their most important competition—the Satiranjian Shield.

### "CUT ONE'S NOSE TO—!"

However it is no use crying over spilt milk. What happened last year cannot be undone now. But we must see to it that the mistakes of the past are not repeated in the future. What is necessary is that the I.F.L. should be allowed to include First Division teams in their first division—not only as a help to them but also for the sake of greater practice to the Indian teams. They certainly need more than one game per week which is provided by the Cooperage—especially during the League Season. They must also Co-operate with the A.L. in finishing their competitions by the end of October.

In their desire to put down this body—although it has been their main source of supply of local civilian teams during the last 18 years or so—they went to the length of increasing their tournaments—both senior and junior—in an inordinate degree at Parel, so much so that they suffered a loss of over Rs. 3500 in their management!

### NEW VENTURE AT PAREL

It may be said that they did so only to encourage football among the people residing in the northern part of the city. But was it really so? A look at the list of teams which participated in the various competitions would convince the veriest tyro in the soccer world that this was not the case. The people who played most of the games have already left our shores: The coming seasons will show how much they have helped to raise the standard of our game. Let us hope however that popular support will show an appreci-

able increase in the coming years.

Brother Noguersh of the St. Xavier's College would do well to revise his policy in regard to the gate charges. With his European customers gone, he should revert to the old rates, so that the fans from the poorer classes may attend in larger numbers every day and thereby swell the coffers of the organisers of the Tournaments as well as the exchequer of the College.

I understand the W.I.F.A. is going to spend a lot of money to enclose the G.I.P. ground at Parel. This will no doubt help the W.I.F.A. to run their junior competitions in a better way than before. But it is sure to affect their finances as well as that of the I.F.L. in a considerable measure. Well, I suppose the Association can afford to throw away some money in the name of promoting Indian football!

### PROFESSIONALISM IN FOOTBALL?

For a long time the talk of introducing professionalism in Cricket and football has been going on in this country. But nothing definite has been done so far. Unlike hockey, tennis and athletics, football and Cricket do not make any distinction between amateurs and professionals on the playing fields. And rightly so. If a man makes a honest living out of his abilities as a player there is no sensible reason why he should be prevented from doing so.

It is a mere snobbery of the rich which cuts a demarcation line between a professional player and an amateur. This has given rise to a class of players who are called "Shamateurs." These players while accepting monetary gifts on the quiet profess to be amateurs.

We are told that the W.I.F.A. is going to make a move at the ensuing meeting of the A.I.F.F. for the recognition of professionalism. I hope it will succeed. It is high time we did away with this silly distinction.

### BAN ON SWEDISH ATHLETES

While writing on the subject I am reminded of the famous Swedish runners, Gunder Hagg, Arne Anderson and Henry Kalarne who have just been disqualified for life by the Swedish Amateur Athletic Association "for accepting remuneration higher than that stipulated by amateur regulations." As I have stated above these regulations must go as they do not help in the least the promotion of the branch of sport concerned. It is very necessary that we should lay the utmost emphasis on the sporting conduct and sporting spirit of every player. At the same time we should see to it that those who devote all their intelligence, energy and time for the development of their game are not handicapped in their way of progress for want of money for should they look for other employments for the sake of living of a living. The game itself must provide for them, of course those who can afford may go on as amateurs.

It appears almost certain now that a team of Cricketers from the West Indies will pay a visit to this country next cold weather. I have no doubt that these coloured friends would be as much welcomed as their white predecessors from Britain or Australia. Perhaps more because they are not likely to put on 'airs' as some of the others do. Was not Leary Constantine petted and feted wherever he went a few years ago when he visited India? But I wonder whether India would be able to bear the heavy burden of such a visit so soon after the expensive England tour which I understand would India something like two lakhs of rupees! Then there is an invitation from Australia to send a team there next year. That is also going to cost us a good bit of money. The Board of Control should not take a hasty step

(Continued on Page 16)



Let us talk  
it over—

So long it had been the privilege of the students to call a strike under the slightest pretext of patriotism. Whether it was the death of a great leader or the reported ill-treatment of political prisoners, it was sufficient cause for the student world to observe 'hartal'.

The teacher could never be a party to it. He or she had not only to attend school and sign the register. It was required of him to carry on lessons even in a class of a solitary pupil! I still remember the slim, dark, khadi-clad figure of my teacher tutoring us, the blacklegs; being boarders how could we help it? The poor teacher was obliged to do this unpatriotic duty despite her silent vow of 'Swadeshi' and no less sense of patriotism.

And why for?—the job, the salary, the daily bread! What an irony, the overwhelming bread problem which once prevented the teacher from participating in a strike, has now compelled 40,000 primary teachers in the province to go on a strike. What is our reaction to it? Do we sympathise with them whose pupils are our own young ones, now idling away their time? Of course we do know how badly off the teachers are and that it is impossible to live on a salary (?) of fifteen chips. In these days we cannot employ even a servant on fifteen rupees. He demands food, a few annas for a haircut and 'panbiri' and sometimes even clothes. In sheer desperation we concede his demands.

But talking of teachers who are on a strike for securing a living wage, we only offer our lip sympathies and challenge in the same breath the propriety of resorting to such methods. When meetings, resolutions and deputations failed to redress their just demands wasn't this the only means left for them? To strike work has been recognised as the legitimate right of workers all over the world. And what is a teacher? Bereft of the dignity and position associated with the word 'Guru', he is on par with the worst menial economically, and therefore mentally and morally too. His aim is not to impart knowledge, mould the mind and the character of the pupil. To an ill-clad body, half-fed stomach and harassed mind these things simply do not exist. It aims at finishing the routine and collecting as much cash as possible by doing hundred other odd jobs.

It is no use blaming the teacher if he or his heart is not in his mission. If his work is to be restored to that responsible status, it is for you and I, the ordinary citizens, to back their demand not only for a living wage but for a decent living. It is a sad reflection upon us that there has not yet been called a sympathetic strike on a wide and impressive scale when we have had strikes for the I.N.A. and the R.I.N., the B.E.S.T. and what not!!

The primary teachers' cause is essentially our own cause. In these times when the hand that rocks the cradle no longer influences the mental make-up of the growing child, is it not urgent that everything should be done to improve the conditions of the teachers under whom our children spend the best part of their life?

Why not send a deputation on behalf of the public to the powers that be and that 'will be'? The latter have reconsidered the salary of the ministers. From five hundred it has been raised—it is said—to an imposing four figures. Surely at the hands of the popular Government the most hardhit should have a fair deal. The grievances of the teachers should be given priority number one in the new programme.

This year the Holi festival was celebrated with vengeance and I hope this will be the last of its kind. I don't mind the splashing of colours and hurling of mud. But the shouting of indecent and obscene words is just intolerable. If we are willing to change with times, why shouldn't we change the centuries old vulgar practice of celebrating this spring festival in such an outrageous manner? In a place like Bombay where women have to move about, it is, I feel imperative to curb the enthusiasm of the celebrants. Can we not think of a national government doing something in this connection? Or shall we consider it an outrage on democracy?

—Leela

In America You Can Get

# Divorce In 32 Seconds!

I have just received some leaflets from America informing me of the formation of the Society for the Preservation of Marriage. It has already a membership of 1,450,000 Americans who have enrolled in 472 clubs up and down the country and whose aim it is to safeguard the sanctity of marriage in the United States. They are determined to end the scandal of the easy, rubber-stamp divorce whereby a marriage can be dissolved on the most fantastic grounds.

The Society has compiled some pretty scaring facts and figures. "Are you aware that nearly one marriage in four in the States is wrecked by early divorce?" it says in the leaflet. "That the rate is on the rapid increase?" For instance, in Chicago up to the end of

who makes the application for divorce, either because she is tired of her partner or because she wishes to secure alimony. I have selected a few examples from the mass of evidence supplied by the Society.

## "MENTAL TORTURE"

Corliss Palmer, ex-Hollywood star, sued her husband, Eugene Brewster, for divorce on the grounds that she suffered "mental torture" every evening when his conduct "drove her dearest friends from the house and made their married name a laughing stock." His offence was to be a short story writer who fancied his literary efforts. After dinner he would bring out his latest manuscript and read bits to visitors inviting their criticism. They took

and not a personality in his own right. So she sacrificed herself, broke the marriage so that they might continue as friends and he could be respected.

A St. Louis woman heard the judge say "Granted" when she alleged her husband would start to scratch her back at night. This would send her into the seventh heaven—but then he would stop and refuse to scratch any more!

## STRIKING CONCLUSIONS

Mrs. Rosebud (aged 72½) was given divorce because her husband talked in his sleep. It was not so much this as the fact that he spoke in Italian which she resented, as she could not understand what he said.

A Richmond girl was four times divorced by the age of 22; a Nashville hairdresser looked back on nine wrecked marriages at 36.

The amount of similar cases is alarming; yet some striking conclusions may be drawn from them:—divorce is rare when there is a child of the marriage; rarer still if the bride is 24 or over; and rarest of all when the man goes to court. So it is really the bridegroom, not the bride, who needs protection.

"Joan says she thinks she could learn to love me," said Potter.

"Well, you don't look very happy about it," put in Clark.

"It's going to be jolly expensive," said Potter, unhappily. "I took her to the theatre last night and a little supper afterwards. The first lesson cost me two-pounds-ten."

A Hollywood film star sent her visiting cards to her former husband's new bride.

"I'm sending them by air mail," she wired, cattishly. "Trust they don't arrive too late to be of use to you."



November the total divorces granted for the year reached 13,946, compared with 5,580 in the year before the war. Next year it will probably reach 20,000.

## RUSH COURTS

So heavy is the strain on the courts that judges now attend for hearings from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. There is no time to hear individual witnesses. They are merely lined up facing the judge, who reads out the application and asks the group before him: Is this accurate to your knowledge? If no one contests the charges made, then the divorce is granted immediately without cross-examination, the judge bringing down his rubber-stamp for signature and saying, 'Divorce granted.' On one recent occasion it took an average of 32 seconds to untie the matrimonial knot.

From every town comes the same story. Nevada is packed with wives seeking easy divorce in Reno. Even more fantastic is the situation across the Mexican border, where extra sleeper trains have had to be put on to carry husbands and wives who can get a divorce there within 24 hours of applying. For those who cannot afford the long rail journey, special facilities are offered. They have merely to fill in a declaration to say they cannot afford time or money to make journey, and the divorce can be granted by mail.

## MOCKERY OF MARRIAGE

"All this makes a mockery of marriage," the Society continues. "It is to protect the interests of unsuspecting brides from abroad and to put an end to the scandal that the Society is taking every possible step to have the State laws altered so that quick divorce becomes impossible."

The greatest danger—it is stated—is the peculiar law that allows "mental cruelty" as grounds for divorce. On these grounds, the most ludicrous applications are made (and granted) daily in every State. Offences include snoring, hiccupping, knitting continuously, jitterbugging, even discussing the effects of bombing "which can be inhuman torture to a creature who has a sensitive nature," as one lawyer in Seattle argued successfully.

Three divorces out of four are granted for "mental cruelty", but it is a fact born out by all the cases quoted in the leaflets that in 92 cases out of every 100, it is the wife

to 'shunning the house like a plague' and 'her only release from the misery lay in divorce.'

Ann Harding obtained release from Harry C. Bannister because she was desperate to "preserve our love, for one another." Wherever they went he was referred to as Ann's husband. This hurt her terribly as she hated the idea of anyone thinking he was merely a star's husband.

# These Physical Culture Quacks!

## How Women Should Exercise

By 'Malini'

Whether or not we toil or spin, we are surely not made to wrestle, box or jujitsu.

True, women are found to do manual work of considerable heaviness even in Europe. Europeans are scandalized at the sight of bare-footed Portuguese women coaling steamers on the quayside. Our sisters from the Telugu famine-zone would beat the toughest coolie in the building trade. They work in factories and even in mines. Indian women wore uniforms and fought in Burma. Russian women have been through the hell of battle-action. British women have handled heavy industry.

All this could be either tragic or heroic. It is a grim comment on the cruelty of the civilization we are asked to take for granted for its progress. In a war that you don't make you have to do things that you don't choose. But no war lasts a lifetime. Its nightmare passes.

Which brings me to what is called 'physical education' for women. The Bombay University makes it compulsory for women students and a number of quacks, monomaniacs and other miscellaneous confidence tricksters have set up a fashionable practice in P.T. It is a common sight to find little school-girls suffering from malnutrition exercising with 'lathi', 'lejin' and even doing the 'suryanamaskar' under the direction of the nearest approach to the drill-sergeant who does not know the elementary principles of woman's physiognomy or the science of athletics.

## A Torture Chamber

In our schools, the medical examination prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction is a cruel mockery. Only an expert gynaecologist can examine a woman. He or she could hardly do it for the fee of Rs. 8 for a student. No wonder pelvic deformities should be overlooked and even the victims of TB put through the vigorous physical 'training' that is even injurious to men.

In Europe and other civilized coun-

tries, fully-qualified medical scientists are entrusted with the work of physical training. Here lawyers dabbling in politics and self-styled physical culturists replace them. The results can only prove disastrous.

## Women's Exercises

Athletic training for women is a highly specialized science. As a rule, men's training is wholly unsuitable for women. Even in the Northern countries where women inherit a splendid physique, girls reaching the age of puberty are separated from boys. They are never given any orders. No development of skeletal muscles is permitted or any exercises prescribed that could retard the free and natural development of the pelvis.

Women's physiology is fundamentally different from man's. Her nervous system is built on a different scale. The only suitable physical scale. The only suitable physical dancing or specially selected movements that do not involve hardening of the muscles. Dancing is therefore the best form of exercise and it is an ideal one.

## We Require This

What our girls require is proper nutrition, less fatigue involved in long hours of school and strain of an unimaginative curriculum. Most of us have faulty carriage thanks to wrong-headed ideas of modesty. This induces cramped position and bad circulation. The money that is spent on 'physical training' can be profitably invested in free milk supply, excursion tours and brightening of life generally.

The entire system must be overhauled. The march of science in preventive medicine, nutrition and other formative and comparatively recent fields of knowledge and research has opened up new possibilities. But no attention is given to this here where we live under primitive conditions.





### A HUSBAND'S TRIBUTE

"My Life's Partner" By Motilal Roy, published by Prabartak Publishers, 61, Bowbazar St., Calcutta. Price Rs. 5/-

Translated from the original Bengali autobiography of Motilal Roy, the book has retained the simplicity of language and, more important, the poignancy of feeling with which the husband has narrated the role his wife played in his eventful life.

The incidents relating to the author's schooling in Calcutta, his betrothal ceremony and the young couple's life in the disintegrating joint family, read like pages from a social novel. But the character of the simple, devoted but spirited girl-wife brings in the truth of reality in this saga of adventure against traditions and experiments in mysticism and spiritualism.

The slip of a girl struggled through utter poverty, faced the capricious treatment by the in-laws and helped to keep her boy-husband's head on his shoulders in later life, though she herself had to struggle with his passion for the spiritual life, in the end it is she who helps him to attain the contentment and happiness of spiritual life, herself becoming the martyr.

Besides providing a candid and enchanting knowledge in the life of the unique couple, the book gives a vivid idea of Sri Aurobindo's renunciation of the worldly life for that of a mystic and how he, too, shaped the life of the author.

L. J.

### HAMARA HINDUSTAN PUBLICATIONS

- (1) "Demonstrating the People's Will". By Sam M. Neksaikan. Price As. 6/-.
- (2) "The Indian National Congress and Indians Overseas" By B. K. Dadachanji. Price Re. 1/-.
- (3) "Some Particular Suggestions For The Constitution of Free India". By K. G. Mashruwala. Price As. 4/-.

The first is an election pamphlet, pleading the Congress cause. It also seeks to analyse the political tempo of the country and the factors against the Congress. Telling appeals and exhortations of top-rank leaders, are compiled into an Appendix.

The tale of Indians overseas is a tale of humiliation. The Indians' woes in South Africa are well-known. In Ceylon in Burma, in Malaya and in every country where the unfortunate Indian is allowed to enter, he has been the target of abuse and insult. The state of subjection of the mother country was partly responsible for this. More was the vicious propaganda inspired by the 'dividers and rulers.' A little of the hatred was psychological, as the Indian went under the shadow of the Union Jack and worked as an ally of the exploiters.

With India standing on the threshold of freedom, new and intrepid steps are necessary to combat this accumulated legacy of hatred against the Indian especially amongst our neighbours in the East. It does require as the author rightly pleads a man of the standing and vision of Nehru to tackle this problem.

Syt. Mashruwala's suggestions for the Constitution of a free India are more reactionary than revolutionary. His provision of allowing weightage to income groups can by no stretch of imagination, be called democracy.

The author, makes it clear that the suggestions do not bear the explicit approval of Mahatma Gandhi. So far so good.

#### "Youth's Burden"

This is Jawaharlal Nehru's address to students published as a two-anna pamphlet by Hamara Hindustan. Professor Wadia contributes a foreword.

### Treatise On Ayurveda

"RASODDHARTANTRA" (Volume 1-- "REMEDIES"), 19th Ed., published by Rajvaid Jivan Kalidas Shastri, of Rashala Aushadashrama, Gondal (Kathiawar), Price Rs. 10.

It is a welcome sign of the times that the Ayurvedic system of medicine, which is indigenous, is claiming increasing attention from our readers. In the post-war period, this system which alone has the inherent strength of popular appeal will legitimately receive the greater attention it deserves. At this opportune time a book lately published that propagates this system has been fittingly welcomed by the Press. It is from the pen of Rajvaid. Jivraj K. Shastri, State physician of Gondal and Rajkot, and author of several works and is the 19th edition of his "magnum opus" "Rasodhartantra".

As is explained in the preface the work besides being useful to 'vaid' and medicos, will tend to popularise the swadeshi system to masses, specially in rural areas, which are notoriously lacking in medical facilities, in fact in every hamlet and village of Gujarat and Kathiawar. The remedies for diseases are prescribed after the cures having been culled from ancient Ayurvedic treatises on indigenous medicines (some of them being very ancient manuscripts), amplified by the author's 35 years' experience in the profession. As the Rajvaid rightly points out 90 per cent of the rural population in India are unable to secure the benefits of medicine, indigenous or foreign; so the

need of wider publicity of this work is stressed.

The work is the first volume of the series of five dealing only in remedies. The other four he hopes to publish in due course. It is to be fervently hoped this is done soon. A. K.

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## Science & Art of INDIAN MUSIC

BY

Rai Bahadur R. L. Batra

Rs. 3/4-

LION PRESS—LAHORE



### My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I should like to tell you today something about your journal "PUSHPA—THE CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER". It was started in the year 1936, and has now completed ten years and entered the eleventh year of its career. In the past personalities like Shrimati Hansa Mehta, Lady Monijeh Masani, Shrimati Lilavati Munshi, Shrimati Krishna Hutheesing, Shrimati Pupul Jayakar, Shri Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and Shri Shevak Bhojraj have been its Editors. Last year its Editor was Shri R. K. Prabhu, and its Associate Editor, Mrs. Deena Ahmadullah.

This year the Editor's charge has been taken up by Mrs. Kamala Dongerkery, and the Associate Editor's by Miss Nooru Permahomed. And the Chairman Shri B. G. Kher, the Assistant Editor, Shri Satish Desai and the Child-Editor and Secretary, Miss Sheila Shewak Motwani will continue in their posts. Besides, a Committee of certain enthusiastic members, consisting of Mr. S. P. Kher, Mr.

V. H. Thakore, Mr. J. Mistri and others, has been formed, and they are going to make "PUSHPA" a really very interesting and instructive, beautifully illustrated, monthly magazine for the boys and girls of India.

The person who has been greatly responsible for the bringing out of "PUSHPA" so beautifully and nicely is its Manager, Shri Ranchhodas Manchharam, Proprietor of the Turf Printing Works, in which press the journal is printed. He has suffered too on its account, and made many a sacrifice whenever necessary, just because he loves the cause of children, and wishes to do something for them. He is a person worth much admiration, and I am sure, the boys and girls of India will honour him the more for giving them such a wonderful piece of literature, even under all odds and difficulties. And should we not then show to him our gratefulness?

The other children's friend who tried to save them through the journal for the last few years is Shri Indra U. Vasavada, who edited its

Hindi Section, and also deserves thanks. We regret to inform our various readers that the Hindi Section has been discontinued in the English "PUSHPA" this year. And that because now we have a complete Hindi journal, under the auspices of our Association. Its name is "Hamare Balak", and may be subscribed to directly from its Manager, Ajmeri Gate, Karol Bagh, Delhi. Similarly, those interested in the Gujarati and Sindhi editions, may respectively get those journals from the Editor, Gujarati "Pushpa", 138, Meadows Street, Fort,



Shri Indra U. Vasavada, who was Editor of the Hindi Section of "Pushpa" for the last so many years.

Bombay 1, and from the Editor, "Gulistan" (Sindhi), Strachen Road, Karachi 1.

Turning to the talk about our "PUSHPA", we must admit that during the last few months, its issues have been coming out rather irregularly. But that was due to certain very unavoidable circumstances, and that was surely very unfortunate. Many angry letters were received from our young readers. However, they have now understood and realized our difficulties. It is a matter for gratification to receive from time to time appreciative letters, from boys, girls, parents, guardians, teachers and edu-



Shri Ranchhodas Manchharam Manager, "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper."

cationists. We wish the journal had more subscribers so that we could bring out better issues. Will our friends try and help it by enrolling others as its subscribers?

The next issue of the journal will be the Special Annual Number, and it will contain a variety of interesting reading matter and charming pictures. Why not give it as a present to your friends? It may be suggested that instead of sending them only one issue, if you pay a year's subscription on their behalf, they will receive the copies every month, and remember you throughout the year. Then, too, they will be thankful to you for having given them something which will not only entertain them but educate them as well. That will make them and you and also us happy! Address for sending the annual subscription (Rupees Three only, inclusive of postage) is: Manager, "PUSHPA", 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

All Good Wishes from your loving Dada

"Gulistan" Kher - Bombay 22.



FORT PRATAP GARH (Sister Sha Kuntala Parmanand).





### GOVERNMENT'S CONCERN FOR ART—ARTISTS NEED THREE FREEDOMS—PLIGHT OF HEREDITARY ARTISTS—CREATE DEMAND FOR INDIAN ARTS—NATIONAL THEATRE IN BRITAIN—MUNICIPAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY—CLASSICAL MUSIC FOR PEOPLE—INDUSTRY IN MASTER PLAN.

The inauguration of an exhibition styled as the first International Contemporary Exhibition at New Delhi on March 1 provided an opportunity to the Viceroy to speak something about the most neglected subject of art. He said that the time has come to give active encouragement to young artists in order that India's art may be developed and flourish. He assigned no reasons for the neglect of art by the Government in the past or for the selection by the latter of the post-war period as an opportune moment to rectify its error of omission. The harm which has accrued to Indian arts all these years is incalculable.

#### Obligation Of The State

Patronage to art should be acknowledged by the State as one of its primary obligations but it should be counted as active and adequate only when it ensures three freedoms to the artists—freedom from want, freedom of experiment and freedom of expression. The creative endeavour which is the chief determinant of the true development of art is stimulated by these three freedoms and not by favours or half-hearted measures. The progress of art should be the concern of society as well as the State.

The State can do a good deal and not merely 'something' to encourage the artistic effort. It should never try to direct or interfere with the natural development of any art, but at the same time in a country like India with distinctive art-traditions it should not fail to popularise art of high classical standards and to discourage the growth of spurious or puerile forms and the so-called light varieties which are widely circulated today as 'Indian art'.

So far the Government has treated art as its pet aversion and society has remained almost uninstructed in the evaluation of art as one of the vital requirements of life. Consequently Indian arts are left by both without the patronage which is essential to their growth. The encouragement, which the Government is now pleased to offer to art through the department of Information and Arts, to which the Viceroy made a reference, is far from being adequate. The beginning is not made with planning on a comprehensive scale and with the organisation of an administrative machinery on democratic lines; and nothing is yet known about the procedure to be adopted by the art section recently created in the Department to stimulate the artistic endeavour.

#### What Is Needed?

The revision of the music-policy of the All-India Radio with a view to fixing definite standards of classical music and the formulation of a scheme to record the high technique of the classical music and dance should be the immediate concern of the re-christened Broadcasting Department. Painting, sculpture, architecture and artistic handicrafts demand, for their development, much more than the organisation of museums and exhibitions. Serious attempts should, therefore, be made to develop and adapt them to the modern conditions and to create a demand for them.

The art section is likely to rest satisfied with the organisation of exhibitions or museums or with the sanction of grants to a few cultural societies. The encouragement that it will offer directly or indirectly to art will probably go to the artists who are popularly known as "educated." The art section should, from the very start, work out a plan to extend patronage to those who are descendants of the builders and makers of ancient India and who are struggling hard even to earn bare sustenance.

Poverty was pointed out, by Sir Archibald Rowlands, the Finance Member, while presenting the budget in the Central Assembly on February 28, as the most formidable among the dangerous and enduring enemies by which India is still confronted. The extent to which the economic impoverishment of the country is due to its aesthetic poverty is not estimated, but it is definitely not small. The

encouragement to the hereditary artists and craftsmen especially in the shape of demand for their work will go a great way in relieving the economic poverty of the masses.

#### Post-War Schemes

The Government has got, at present, a good opportunity to encourage India's arts in a liberal manner, and it should not miss the same if it is keen to rectify its error of omission. There are plans for post-war buildings all over the country. The execution of such plans should be preceded by the formulation of architectural standards on the basis of India's traditions and by the recognition of sculpture and mural decoration as integral parts of modern Indian architecture. There will be a country-wide demand for the three traditional arts if new buildings are esteemed as architectural projects.

The schemes of the post-war industrial development, which are already worked out, ought to offer full scope to art to play its role in industry. They should aim at the revival of artistic handicrafts and other cottage-industries and, thereby, assign to the hereditary artists and craftsmen, their legitimate place in the industrial organisation. The designs of the Indian products should be original and distinctive.

#### Magnitude Of The Task

Museums and exhibitions have their own functions and also limitations; but the currents of art will flow constantly towards life through the channels of architecture and industry if both are approached from the angle of art. The art section will offer some help to artists in its own way, but it will not absolve the Government from the responsibility of initiating people in the appreciation of Indian arts. Cultivation of the aesthetic sense of students should be one of the chief aims of general education.

The Government has just begun to move in the direction of art, but it should realise that the task which lies before itself is not small. The artists—educated as well as uneducated—who are capable of contributing to the development of the various arts should be judiciously selected and offered liberal patronage. Every effort should be made to stimulate Indian arts to resume their progress on their traditional lines and to educate the people to demand the arts to which the country owes its past glory and prosperity.

#### In Britain

The movement for the establishment of a National Theatre in Britain is reported to be taking a final shape. Negotiations have been completed between the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre Committee and the Governors of the Old Vic with the approval and support of the Arts Council. The agreement provides for the eventual merging of the two bodies under the name of the National Theatre. A new theatre which will be built and equipped with one large and another small stage.

Another report brings the news that the universities of Oxford and Cambridge are going to have chairs of drama. So far drama is included in the curriculum of such centres of learning as a branch of literature, but the movement for the establishment of a National Theatre is likely to give an impetus to the educational institutions to provide facilities for the study of the theatrical art as a whole. The Indian universities should also learn to regard drama as a practical art and not merely as a literary subject.

#### And In Bombay

It is gratifying to note that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has endorsed the provision of two lakhs of rupees made by the Municipal Commissioner in the budget for 1946-47 for the construction of a municipal theatre. So Bombay is going to have at last one municipal theatre. The site to be selected for the same should be easily accessible to the public and the construction should be undertaken without any undue delay.

The equipment of the theatre

## A VILLAGE SCENE



Artist: M. T. Pandya.

should be modern but its architectural design should be Indian and also monumental. There are people who are fully conversant with the art and architectural traditions of the country and are able to design buildings needed for various purposes. The Corporation should entrust the work of designing to such people and give to Bombay a typically Indian theatre.

#### For The People

In his presidential speech at the first session of the All-India Music Conference held at Baroda last month Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, the Dewan of Baroda, rightly said that the vast mass of the population is not in a position to understand and appreciate the real scientific music, because it lacks the preliminary background. He further remarked that great responsibility lies on the shoulders of those who wish the art of music to be better and widely appreciated and suggested that they should create in the people love for scientific music.

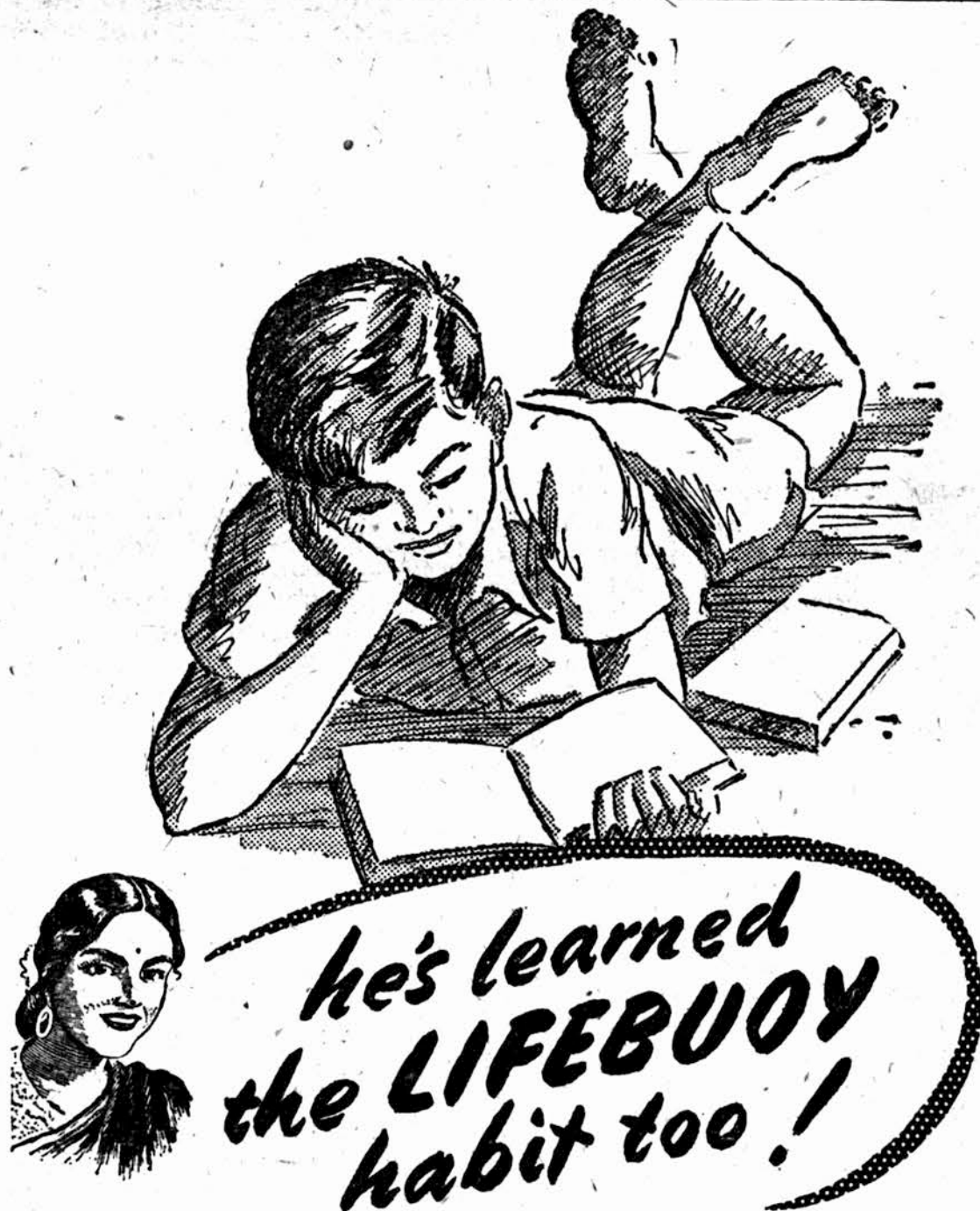
It is the classical music which the people should be trained to appreciate. The current type is generally accepted by the people and also by music-lovers among them as the only music of high order, but there are a few other schools of higher music whose exponents and patrons are not many. The people should receive the general knowledge of the theories and principles of the classical music and should be able to discriminate between and

appreciate the styles of singing of all the classical schools.

#### Allocation Of Industry

In his address on post-war planning of Bombay delivered at the annual session of the Institute of Engineers (India), Bombay Centre, some time ago, Mr. G. P. Dandekar of the Bombay Municipality said that the city has, so far, developed without any co-ordinated planning. He suggested the early preparation of a master-plan for the city and greater Bombay and the remodelling of Bombay in accordance with such a plan for the first ten years. The planning board, according to him should consist of a few specialists and experts, but the evolution of an efficient plan will demand full representation of the artistic and cultural interests of the community on such a board.

While discussing the various aspects of planning including assignment of proper areas for industries Mr. Dandekar recommended that no large scale industry should be allowed to be established within the city limits. In the same connection the views expressed by Mr. Fayazuddin, the town planner of Hyderabad State in a memorandum deserve consideration by the authorities. He has suggested the creation of a new industrial town in the vicinity of Kalyan to accommodate a million people. The master plan should not perpetuate the defects of the planning of the present city.



He is learning a lot just now, but nothing that will stand him in better stead than the daily habit of using Lifebuoy Soap. His mother can be proud and happy that her lessons have given him protection against "dirt-danger"—danger which is everywhere ready to attack the unguarded.

*Lifebuoy is more than a good soap — it's a good habit*





## The LAST PAGE

Conducted by  
CHRONICLER

Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand had a simple meal consisting only of fifty-six purces, seven kinds of non-violent and vegetarian dishes, half a seer of curds soaked in an equal amount of rice, half a dozen laddoos and three sliced mangoes. At the end of the meal he had belched noisily to proclaim his satisfaction with the world in general and his Brahmin cook's culinary genius in particular. Then he had laid his portly frame on a soft mattress bed draped in shuddh white khaddar. Within the noble mountainous stomach there was peace and—fermentation!

As the servant expertly massaged his legs and back, the woolly clouds of sleep slowly gathered round Seth Sonachand's head. In a pleasant pinkish haze his mind roved over his vast properties. He thought of his textile mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, he thought of the jute mills that he had only recently purchased from a British trust in Calcutta. That deal had given him a great deal of happiness. It was in the nature of a patriotic service. It was the QUIT INDIA movement in action. Wasn't he, Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand forcing the foreign finance to quit India?

Yes, he was a patriot to the core. He believed implicitly in non-violence he wore home-spun khaddar, he ate sparingly and unostentatiously from silver plate, he observed fasts when he ate nothing for the whole day except a few glasses of fruit juice and a bowl of sago pudding. For further proof of his patriotism he donated liberally to the funds of the Congress and his mansions in Delhi, and other provincial capitals provided lavish hospitality to the national leaders. But Seth Lakshmidas was not a narrow-minded partisan. He could also give sumptuous garden parties in honour of the Qaid-e-Azam and other leaders of the Muslim League. Indeed, there were occasions when his broad patriotism could embrace even the Communists. For instance in August 1942 he definitely approved of the Communists' endeavours to prevent the strike in his textile mills in Bombay which were then working night and day to supply khaki cloth to the Army. In Ahmedabad, however, he was quite willing to close down his mills in obedience to the Congress mandate, and it was purely coincidental that such action netted him a few millions by creating cloth scarcity and thus boosting up the prices.

It had become a life-long habit with Seth Lakshmidas Sonachand before retiring to sleep, to make a mental inventory of all the business enterprises that he owned or controlled. It gave him a deep spiritual satisfaction to think of this gigantic network.

The list was never complete, for Seth Lakshmidas' agents and associates were ever busy extending the frontiers of his financial empire. A daily newspaper, a mill, a colliery, a plot of land, a timber forest—at any time he might become the owner of any of these things. Moreover, sleep came easily to Seth Lakshmidas and he was snoring before his mind reached the end of the list.

But to-day he could not sleep peacefully. May be it was some disturbing combination of proteins, fats and carbohydrates in his food, or possibly the news in that morning's papers, or even perhaps an uneasy conscience that shaped the nightmare that haunted Seth Lakshmidas and caused him to moan and groan fitfully throughout the period of his siesta. As he confided to Seth Yusuf Paisa-wala next day, he was not afraid of

nightmares but this one had the germ of frightening reality in it.

Walking out of the corridors of wakefulness and emerging into a foggy never-neverland, Seth Lakshmidas saw a vast stream of humanity entering a pandal spacious enough to accommodate half a million. It must be a Congress meeting, he thought, and went in hoping as usual to be given a seat on the dais or at least in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery. But he was dismayed to find himself surrounded by the rudest and most disrespectful horde of ragamuffins who paid not the least attention to him. Even if it is a Communist or a socialist meeting, thought the Seth, they ought to treat me with respect, for haven't I been one of their benefactors through my son who is always talking of the atomic revolution of August 42 and my daughter who subscribes to *The People's Age* and always forces me to buy tickets for the Soviet film shows which I never attend! However, these considerations proved of no avail and, pushed and jostled, he was unceremoniously forced to squat on the ground sandwiched between a dark-skinned Maratha and a burly Pathan both of whom he recognized as workers in one of his mills.

Recovering his breath and adjusting his well-padded body on the rough and uneven floor, he looked in the direction of the dais where he was still hoping to get a seat of honour. Two huge flags were crossed behind the presidential rostrum—the national tricolour and the Red flag of the revolutionary workers. A red streamer hung over the platform read; ALL-INDIAN LEFTIST PARTIES UNITED RALLY. Seth Lakshmidas heart sank within him.

"Comrades!" A powerful voice boomed through the loud-speaker, "We who are gathered here today belong to several different parties as also many who yet belong to no party. We are Communists and Socialists and Forward Blocists. Trade Unionists and Kisan Sabha workers, impatient youths from the students' ranks, old terrorists as well as tried Gandhi-ites steeped in the traditions of non-violence. We are Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs and Christians and Agnostics and Atheists. Present amidst us are the veterans of the Ghadar Party, the heroes of the Kamagata Maru; the stalwarts of the Hijrat movement who trekked thousands of miles over perilous uncharted paths across half a dozen frontiers to escape from the vast prison house that was India, the Khilafatist colleagues of the Ali Brothers, the earliest non-co-operators and no-rent strikers; the terrorists from Bengal and Punjab, comrades of Bhagat Singh and Dutt, who have spent from ten to twenty years in imperialist jails; the Satyagrahis of Bardoli and Dharsana; the Communist prisoners of Meerut; the leaders of the first textile strike in Bombay; the founders of the Independence of India League; the organizers and officers of the Hindustan Republican Army; the founders of the Congress Socialist Party; the obscure leaders of the State people's movement; the underground workers of August 42, the officers and men of the Indian National Army, comrades and colleagues of Subhas Chandra Bose in exile....

"We are a varied lot and many wonder how we could come together in this united rally." And Seth Lakshmidas wondered how the speaker, far away on the platform, had read his thoughts. "I will tell you why and how: We have come together because, after years of hair-splitting and head-breaking differences and sectional prejudices, at last we have come to realize that we are really all agreed on the fundamental problems of our people. What are these problems and what is the solution in each case?

"The first and foremost problem is that of imperialist domination. All of us are not only uncompromisingly opposed to this imperialism, but we are determined to end it root and branch, and shall not tolerate any watering down of the national demand by constitutionalists and week-kneed elements in our national movement.

"The second big problem is that of the poverty of our people and therefore, we are agreed that along

with imperialism we have also to strike at the roots of all systems of exploitation which have been flourishing thanks to the support given to them by the foreign usurpers. Zamindari must go. The land must belong to the peasants. All the key industries must be nationalized." Seth Lakshmidas was getting distinctly hot under the collar as the speaker went on: "The stranglehold of the capitalists must be removed from the necks of our long-suffering people. Our national movement must be purged of these vested interests who exploit the patriotic fervour of the people for their own ulterior and base motives of greed and grab....

"All of us—the Communists, the Congress Socialists and the Forward Bloc—are in complete agreement with regard to the proper approach to these problems. And we have decided for the time being to jointly fight for freedom and social justice, postponing our ideological discussions of revolutionary theory and technique to a latter date. At a moment when our freedom is the biggest issue before us, and when we are faced with the basic fact of the grim poverty and destitution of our people, with the prospect of another horrible famine glaring us in the face, we cannot afford the luxury of indulging in such unnecessary dialectics and debate. When our house is on fire it is criminal to have theoretical discussions whether the best way of putting out a conflagration is to use water, sand or fire-extinguisher!

"Nor can we allow religious and ultra-ethical considerations to temper our stern judgment of those who have caused this conflagration in our house. While adhering to the fundamental principles of humanity and justice, we cannot give up our right to use every form of pressure against the exploiters and usurpers who themselves are the very embodiment of violence.

The importation of religion in the sphere of politics, we have noted, has created unfortunate complications in our national movement and given a fillip to reactionary political and social tendencies. We are determined to purge politics of this religious importation because we feel that we can build Indian unity only on the foundation of the secular political and economic demands of the common people. "I must confess that we have not behaved well with each other in the past. We have called each other vulgar and slanderous names—traitors, fifth columnists, fascists, collaborators, etc. This has delighted and benefited none but the imperialists and the exploiters. We should not oblige them any longer. While recognizing—and respecting—the differences in our ideological approach, we must concentrate on the points in common and strive to unitedly fight our common enemies—the enemies of our country, the enemies of our common people."

Thunderous applause greeted the end of the speech and there were shouts of "Inqilab Zindabad", "Leftists, Unite", "Up, Up with Revolution", "Jai Hind."

As the applause died down, P. C. Joshi, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, jumped up and shouted: "Jai Hind! I demand the immediate release of our Comrade Jaiprakash Narain." This was once again greeted with a terrific burst of applause which was like a slap in the face of Seth Lakshmidas.

Up rose slim pale Yusuf Meherally who declared on behalf of the Congress Socialists: "I know my Communist friends have been abusing us and calling us fifth columnists and fascists. Perhaps we have been equally crude in our attacks on them. But I assure them that we have decided to bury the hatchet and work with them for the freedom of India and the economic emancipation of our people." The cheers were like a sledge-hammer falling on Seth Lakshmidas' egg-bald head.

The next to rise was Aruna Asaf Ali who received a great ovation even before she had spoken a single word. Adhikari of the Communist Party rushed to the platform and garlanded her with a string of red roses. She acknowledged the compliment on

behalf of her underground colleagues and pledged their loyalty to the revolutionary united front of the Left. Seth Lakshmidas felt an army of red ants crawling over his body.

Major Shah Nawaz, Captain Dhillon, Captain Lakshmi, and other representatives of the I.N.A. presented a smart military appearance as they rose and pledged their support to the united front. Seth Lakshmidas' breath came in hard short gasps and he felt suffocated.

The climax was reached when a former Muslim Leaguer with socialist leanings stood up and declared that if Indian politics was to be reorganized on the basis of the principles of this united front, Muslims like him would have no misgivings and the Pakistan demand would become redundant. This was followed by the announcement that Mian Iftikharuddin, former President of the Punjab Congress, was rejoining the Congress to work for a leftist reorientation of the policies and programme of the great national organization. Seth Lakshmidas thought he would collapse any moment.

Then came a demonstration of workers and peasants from all parts of India, with banners flying and bands playing, who marched—half a million strong—with heads held high and a new hope in their eyes. Seth Lakshmidas was afraid to look into their eyes for he feared to see in them the shadow—of his own doom!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

How Seth Lakshmidas shattered the United Front of the Left—Next Week!

## Slaves! Slaves!!

The other day I went to see a film. But I didn't. Instead I saw a corpse. It is the putrid, stinking, nauseating, decomposed corpse of a civilization, of a way of life, of an economic and social system that seeks to cover its hideous features by covering them with glittering rags.

The film is MILDRED PIERCE. As a motion picture it is first rate. It has a gripping, suspenseful story, a competent cast headed by Joan Crawford in her Academy Award role, superb photography by ace cameraman Ernest Haller, who has made an almost uncanny use of lights and shade to heighten the dramatic effect, inspired direction by that wizard of cinemacraft, Michael Curtiz who created a new standard of screen realism in 'Mission to Moscow' and (as if all that was not enough) a musical score by Max Steiner.

And yet I cannot enjoy or appreciate the picture because I constantly kept thinking of the social reality so vividly, so horribly, depicted therein. If these be the human values to be found in the West, if this be the moral code of its mothers and daughters, if this be the motive force of what it calls 'success' and 'progress', then the sooner it is smashed to smithereens by an atom bomb the better it will be.

MILDRED PIERCE! Here is an American housewife who lives with her husband in a suburban bungalow furnished in a style that only the very rich can afford in Bombay, but who is bitter about life because she has to do the cooking for the family on electric stoves and in a gleaming kitchen fitted with all possible labour-saving devices! Here is a mother who breaks with her husband (who loves her and whom, she says, she loves) because he very rightly objects to her pampering the daughter with futile and false notions of grandeur and glamour! Here is a wife who divorces her husband not because she does not love him, not because he is cruel or even unkind to her, but simply because the divorce would help her to start a restaurant business and make money, again to provide tinselly glamour to her vain, empty-headed and completely worthless daughter! Finally she marries a man she does not love—again only to provide a fashionable society setting for her daughter's amorous adventures.

Then there is the daughter Veta. At thirteen she refuses to wear a reasonably well-made dress which her mother has bought for her by baking cakes for the neighbours.

(Continued On Page 4)



## Humorous Skit

# The Divine Light Of Kings

By Aamir Ali

The sun stole respectfully through the window into the royal bed chamber of His Highness Bunderpunchya, the Maharaja of Paglapur.

The sun was always afraid lest he come in too early for the liking of the august Highness of Paglapur, because His Highness was very particular about the right time for getting up in the morning. No one was more of a stickler about the right time, than he, which was strange in such a royal family. And the right time for His Highness was when he felt like it. If the sun came in too early to wake him before His Highness was ready, it would probably be banished from the realm of Paglapur. If he came in too late, he would probably suffer the full weight of royal displeasure, for once the Maharaja made up his mind to get up, nothing could stop him.

The sun thus had a difficult role to play in this royal palace, but he had an assistant, the Royal Chamberlain for letting in the Sun in the Morning. This was a young man of parts, whose duty it was to hide behind the curtains and judge from the movements of the king when he was ready for the sun. Then he pulled the curtains, and the sun gently crept in. Within this brilliant young man were combined the duties of Chief Letter in of Sun, and also the Royal Chamberlain in Chief for Awakening His Highness in the Morning. This last was a title which had descended from generations past, and though it had been suggested in the Reformed Constitution of Paglapur, in 1930 that the name be changed to Royal Chamberlain for Awakening His Highness in the Afternoon, (since the Highness of Paglapur had never got up before noon since 1901), the enlightened Maharaja Bunderpunchya had issued a royal veto on this clause.

Various other chamberlains entered the room, and took over the raja from the Letter in of the Sun. In due time, the raja was bathed and arrayed, and he sallied forth to breakfast. After a light, five course snack, it was time to go to his office and attend to affairs of State. For you must remember that His Highness was a conscientious ruler, and devoted two days in the week exclusively to dealing with State matters.

The Dewan Sahib, (Rs. 400 p. m. with board and lodging) was waiting for the Maharaja. He bowed profoundly as His Highness entered. He bowed the Maharaja into an arm chair, and remained standing respectfully, till a nod from His Highness assured him that he might sit down without incurring royal displeasure. "And what is the business for today?" asked His Highness, looking out of the window at his extensive lawns and flower beds.

The Dewan Sahib rubbed his hands together. "The Most Royal Highness of Matalpur is expected in a few days, Your Highness. Your Highness will recall that I had told him last week about this impending visit." "Ah, yes, yes," said His Highness of Paglapur, "My brother Highness is coming. He must be royally received—right royally. Though of course, poor fellow, he is only a ten-gunner. Issue a royal proclamation throughout my dominions that my Brother Highness is coming, and that everybody must treat him with the greatest respect, on pain of immediate

death. Get the guns ready for his reception—he will need only ten, of course.

"Then you must arrange a shikar party. Let it be a grand one. I think we will need about two tigers and three panthers. Or you better make it four, so we can have two each. Add a few sambhar and cheetal, as you think fit. And see to it that everything is well arranged. There must be no delay, as there was last time when my royal brother, the Highness of Adhapur was here. You remember then, that the tiger arrived half an hour late. Let it not be said that the Maharaja Bunderpunchya of Paglapur cannot even make his tigers come on time. Tell the Royal Shikari in Chief that if such a thing happens again, he will be dismissed, and his pay and pension will be forfeited."

His Highness was feeling quite tired after so much work. He asked wearily whether there was anything further. "Well, Your Highness," murmured the Dewan Sahib, rubbing his hands most violently, and looking at the Maharaja out of the corners of his eyes, "there is the little affair of Ram Singh's cows. You will recall the case of some seven years ago, when during one of Your Highness's hunts, two cows belonging to Ram Singh accidentally happened to come in the way of Your Highness's well-aimed bullets, thus depriving you of your rightful kill. Well, Your Highness, the man now claims compensation." "Why," said the clear-headed Highness, "has he come after such a long time?" "Your Highness," said the Dewan Sahib, "he has been coming regularly ever since the incident, but we have been postponing the case till a suitable time."

"Well," said the wrathful Maharaja, "what makes you think this is a suitable time, when other more momentous affairs of State are weighing me down? Tell him to go away, and come some other time. No, tell him his case has been dismissed because so much time has lapsed. And then order the Royal Priest to undertake some prayers and things to atone for the killing of the cows. And let his puja not exceed two hundred rupees. Warn him that I have another Brahmin in view, and if he refuses to curtail his expenses I will banish him from my kingdom, without a letter of recommendation."

"Yes, Your Highness," said the Dewan Sahib, "I am sure Ram Singh will be very glad to learn that Your Highness has at last deigned to take notice of his suit, and dismissed it in such a beautiful manner, so that he need not waste his time coming here every other day. There is one other matter, but it is so minor that I need hardly bother Your Highness about it. But since Your Highness is in such a gracious mood, I thought I might mention it. The people of the village of Bhokagaon have sent in a petition asking for food, saying that their crops have failed, and the village is faced with complete starvation unless Your Highness offers to help them in some way."

The Royal brow grew dark with Royal wrath, and His Highness, evidently deeply stirred by this account almost stood up, then he thundered out, "What do the people mean by sending me this request? Am I their shop-keeper or their 'bunia' that

I should supply them with food? Let them go to their shops. What do they think I am? Their ruler or their purveyor? They shall soon learn—Fine the village five thousand rupees immediately."

And now, from the Royal visage, it was evident that the Royal self-control was mastering the Royal wrath. After a keen struggle, His Highness managed to say, "And talking of food reminds me that at the Royal Banquet in honour of my brother Highness, we must have at least fifty-five courses. You will recall that when I visited His Highness of Matalpur last year he gave a banquet of forty courses, and he is only a ten-gunner. I must maintain the position and dignity of a fifteen-gunner."

The interview was over, the business successfully dealt with, and it was now almost four o'clock, definitely time to fill the Royal stomach with a royal lunch.

Four days later, His Highness of Matalpur arrived with much fanfare and firing of guns, (ten). He was assigned a royal suite and greeted in royal style, with much condescension by Maharaja Bunderpunchya. "Hasn't Her Highness come?" asked His Highness, the Maharaja of Paglapur, of his brother Highness. "Which one?" asked His Highness of Matalpur. "Why, the one who came with you five years ago," said His Highness. "Oh, she left long ago, and she has gone to His Highness of Papapur," said His Highness. "I've had about thirteen, no, fifteen highnesses after that." "Really!" said His Highness, politely impressed, and hoping his brother Highness would ask after his wife. He did, "And how is your Her Highness?" asked His Highness. "Oh, the present one is all right. Since you've left, I must have had about twenty-five or twenty-six. You know how difficult it is to keep count." His Highness of Matalpur, gnashed his teeth in secret rage, and immediately decided to outdo the other in wives before they next met.

Meanwhile the head shikari was very busy. He called his assistants and they conferred on the tiger situation in Paglapur. Finally, they decided to use first the old lady who lived in the cave ten miles away, whom the shikaris called affectionately 'Bibi.' She was an old tigress, toothless and aged, and the shikaris had to feed her and look after her. She would do very well for the first kill. For the second, they would use a rather younger one which they kept in the hills to the south of the Royal Palace. The panther situation was easier, and there would not be much difficulty about that. They decided to let 'Their Highnesses' have the old tigress and two panthers on the first night, and the remainder on the second night. Then they had to work out the details, according to the time schedule ordered by His Highness.

The night of the hunt arrived, and the two Highnesses were comfortably situated in a roomy machan, about fifteen feet above ground. The bait was bleating according to plan under the tree, and the distance cries of the beaters was heard. His Highness of Paglapur looked at his watch, and

saw that it was only 10-0 p. m. and so there was another half hour to wait before the first animal was due. Their Highnesses chatted about State matters, and had agreed on two important trade treaties, regarding the exchange of race horses and diamonds, when His Highness of Paglapur, with a stealthy glance at his watch, saw it was almost time for the first kill to appear. The shikaris handed loaded guns to the Highnesses, and everything was ready.

The beaters had practically carried 'Bibi' to the site of the machan, fearful lest they be unable to get her there in time. However, all was well, and with a final prod they sent the good lady ambling into the clearing. The goat bleated loudly. The tigress spun round in dismay, and would have bolted, had not skilfully concealed beaters prodded her sharply round again, and made her face the goat. 'Bibi' saw there was no escape, and looked with fearful eyes into the gloom, until her feeble old eyes made out the form of the goat leaping about excitedly. Her heart sank, but she saw that the goat was tied. With luck, she might be able to creep past, out of range of the goat, and get away into the jungle again. She knelt down, and crawled clumsily forth, hoping to circumvent the herbivore.

The shikari on the machan nudged His Highness of Matalpur respectfully, and the royal arm lifted the royal gun, for it was etiquette that the guest should have the first kill. The tigress was almost level with the goat, when the frightened goat, in sudden desperation, broke her rope, and charged blindly at the old tigress. 'Bibi' was petrified, and remained on the ground, her eyes blank with terror. The goat charged the tigress, and bowled her over. A shikari jumped out of his concealment in a desperate attempt to save the tigress. His Highness of Matalpur, confused by the sudden turn of events, fired, and the beater who had rashly jumped out fell down dead on the ground, with a royal bullet through his bondman heart.

The goat had disappeared in the jungle, the tigress lay groaning miserably on the ground, the beaters and shikaris stood miserably around awaiting the Royal wrath. His Highness of Matalpur climbed down angrily from the tree, and said to his brother Highness, "Your Highness, I have never been so insulted in my life. Never before has a hunt been so badly arranged that I have failed to kill the right animal. If you cannot afford a stronger rope for your goats, I don't see how I can stay with you any longer. Those trade treaties are now rendered null and void. I shall leave as soon as I am ready," and he marched off into the forest.

His Highness of Paglapur petulantly put a bullet through the unfortunate head of the moaning tigress. The chief shikari appeared in front of him, trembling. "You are promoted to Chief Royal Shikari in Chief," said His Highness, "and your salary raised by three rupees. After all, His Highness of Matalpur is only a ten-gunner, and I don't care what he says." And exhausted by the shikar, His Highness went back immediately to his royal palace, and climbed into his royal bed, and instantaneously fell into a royal slumber.



Hostess: "Now do give us one of your clever pianoforte pieces."  
Guest: "But I don't play the piano!"  
Hostess: "Don't play! Why I heard that you were a wonderful vamp!"



She: "When do you consider a girl reached womanhood, Colonel?"  
He: "When she wishes her birthday came every five years."



"I didn't know your little boy needed glasses Mrs. Cabbage."  
"E don't really. But 'is father couldn't wear them so we thought it a pity to was them."



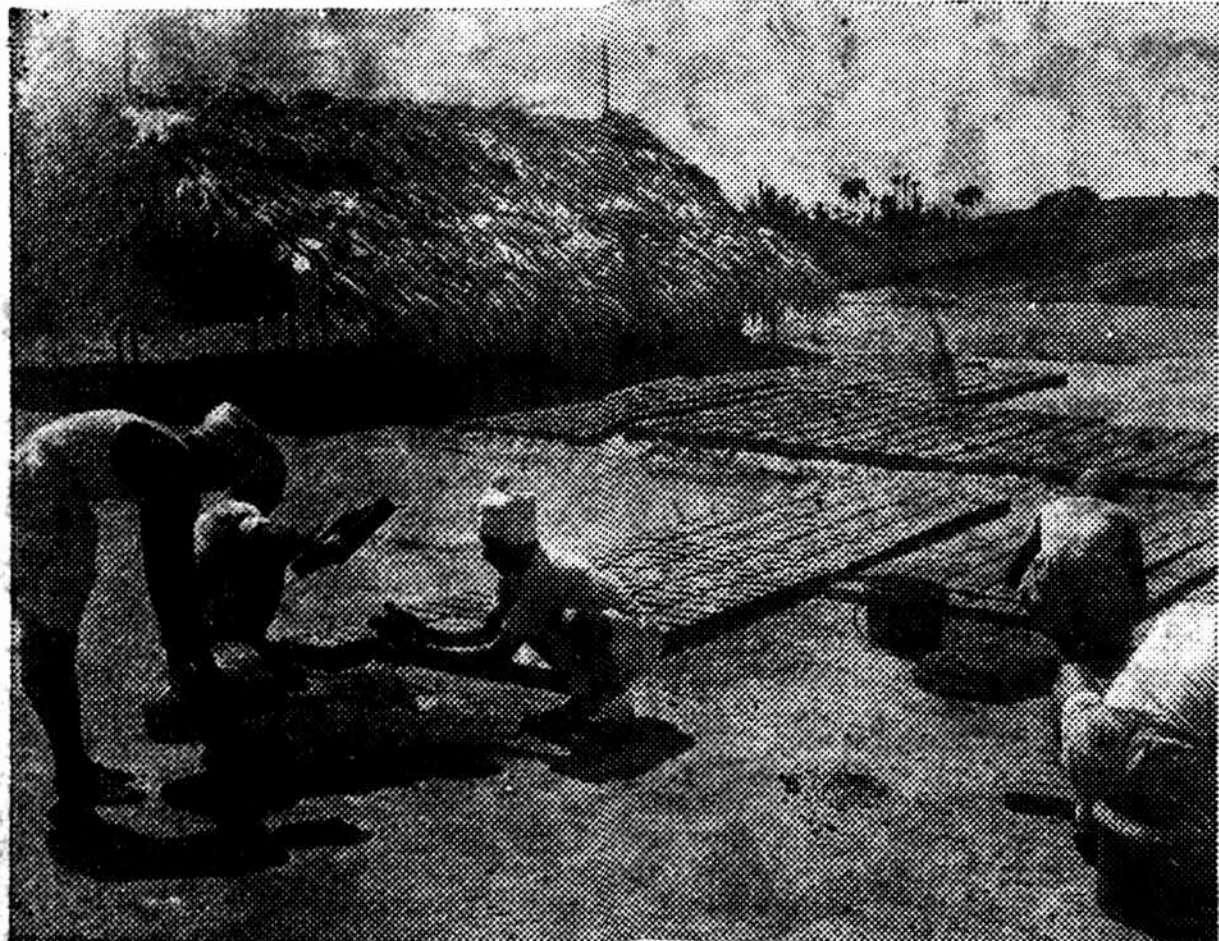
Magistrate: "You admit biting the plaintiff?"  
Prisoner: "Yes sir."  
Magistrate: "Then I'm afraid I'll have to bind you over to keep the 'peace'."

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on 21 April, 2017





Brick making at the Madras Regiment Resettlement Centre, Coimbatore.



At the Madras Regiment Resettlement Centre, Coimbatore, trainees receive instruction in weaving and dyeing and printing of cloth.

## Veterans Learn A Trade

A comprehensive organisation for the rehabilitation of India's fighting men is now operating in India. Servicemen enter one of the colleges, schools, or Regimental Centres, devoted to helping them, choose and learn a peacetime trade.

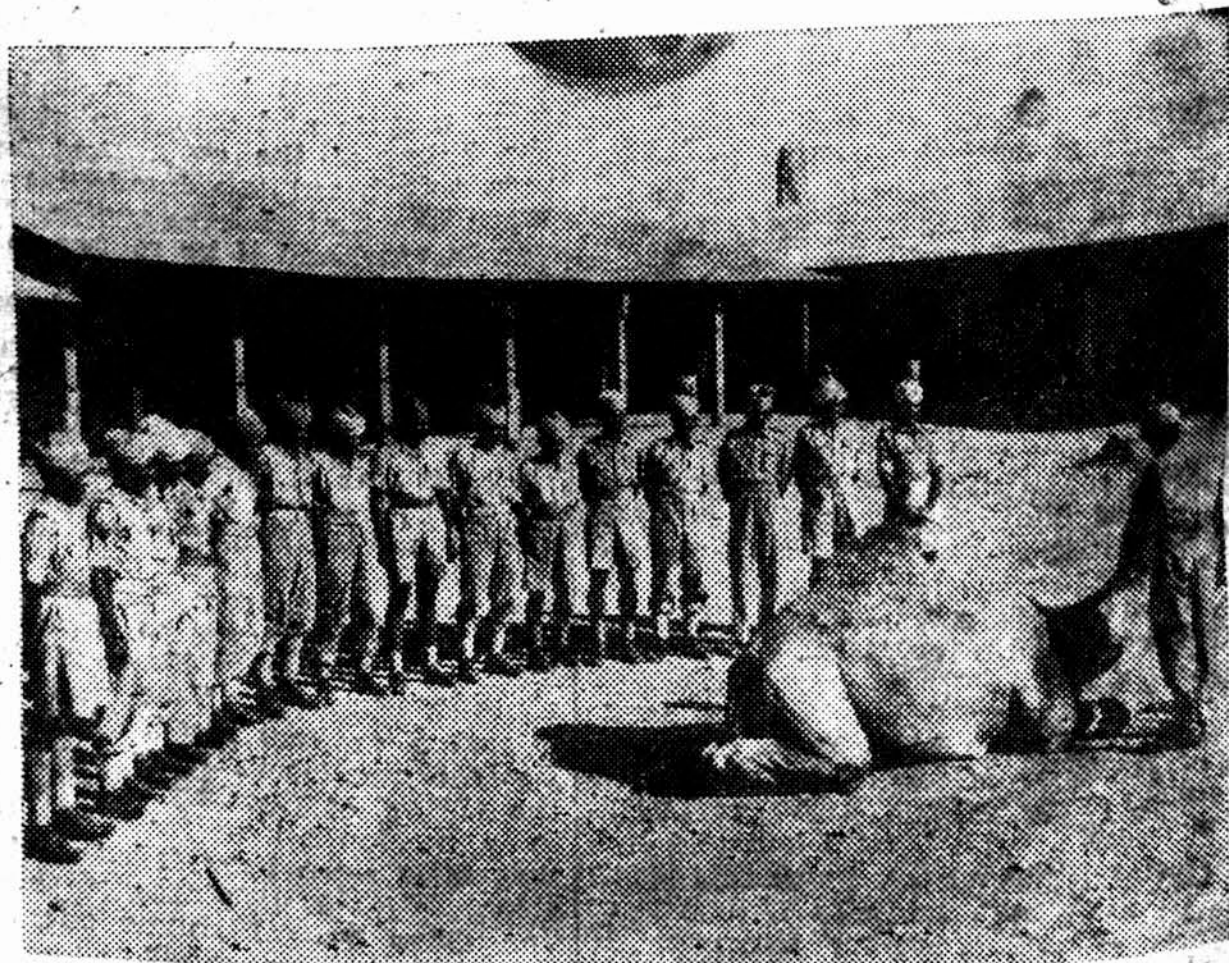
Upwards of 4,000 servicemen are now receiving training, prior to their release, in over 60 Regimental Release Centres spread all over India. The aim of the scheme is to enable all men who volunteer for training to become better agriculturists, to learn a supplementary occupation or to improve their technical skill.

(Right) Ridging Brinjals at the Madras Regimental Centre, Belgaum.

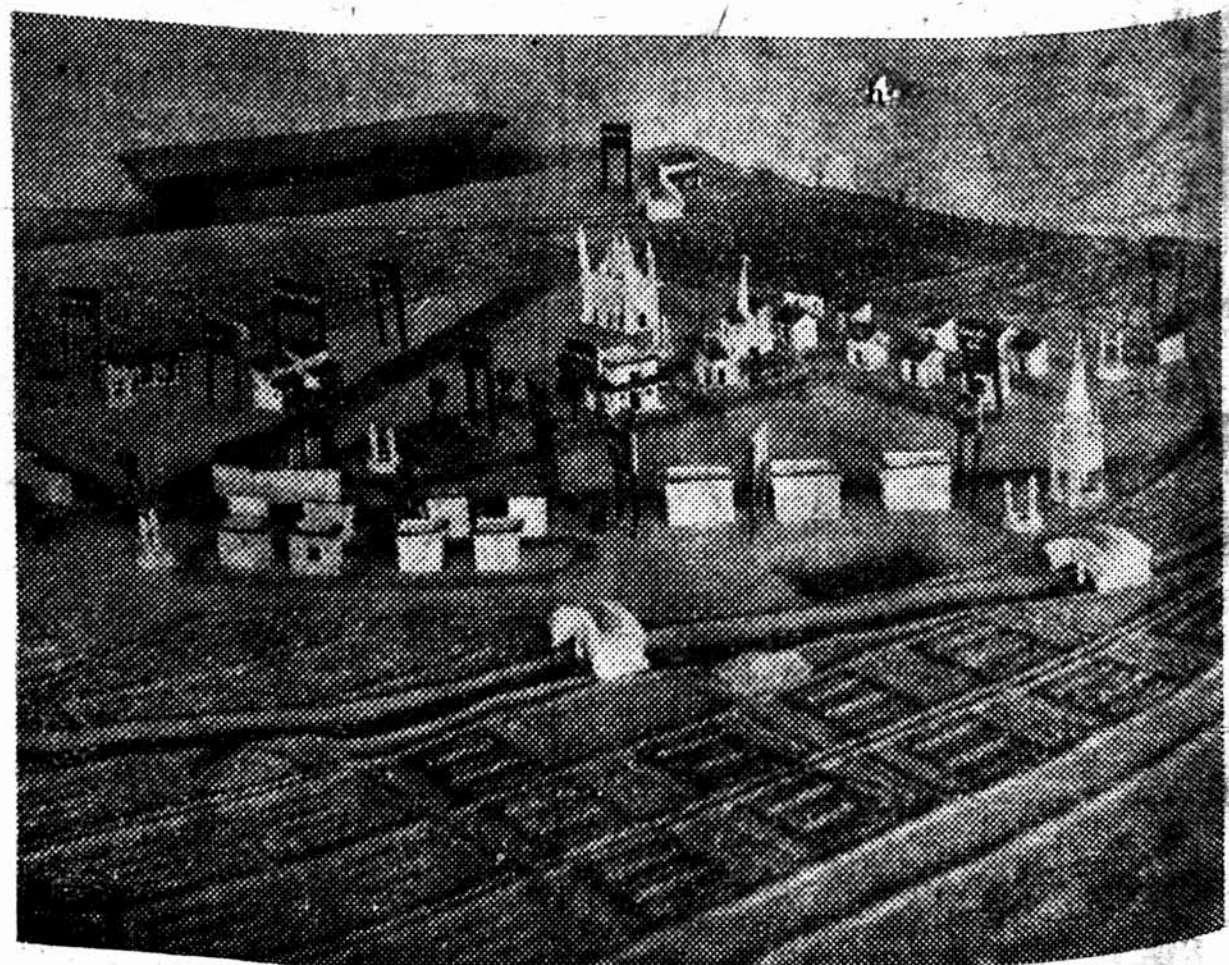


(Above) Demonstrating a Mcle Board plough at the Madras Regiment Resettlement Centre, Coimbatore.

(Right) The care and use of the camel is taught at Blackball farm, Baluch Centre.



Brickmaking at A. T. Reinforcement Centre, Jullunder.



Model of a post-war village at the 2nd Punjab Regimental Centre, Meerut.